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A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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WHEN IN DOUBT

on any technical, commercial, or legal point connected with pharmacy or chemical industry, the perplexed one invariably consults THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. In order to epitomise as much general information of this kind as possible and to present it in a handy form for reference,

The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary

was evolved. It was the first Diary published in the interests of chemists, and it still holds its place as an easy first. The ever-changing features of commercial and legal affairs and the latest in pharmaceutical processes will be faithfully set forth in the 1912 edition of the *Diary*, now in course of preparation. Think of the value of such a book for advertising purposes! If you have anything to sell to the trade in any part of the world, write to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., and book space without delay. The *Diary* in all things

WILL HELP YOU.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

The C. & D.'s birthday is September 15 (p. 51).

The uses of industrial methylated spirits are shown in the official table on p. 56.

Japan wants to get at the source of goods exported to the island empire, but is not likely to succeed (p. 51).

Chemists' assistants' salaries in South Africa should not be less than 300l. a year, writes a correspondent (p. 63).

There is trouble in Calcutta about licences for selling narcotic drugs, Mohammedan retailers having been refused (p. 51).

Condensed milk as an infants' food has been investigated by English Local Government Board officers. See the article on p. 50.

British export and import trade had a slight set-back last month owing to strikes, but export business in medicines has been exceptionally good this year (p. 49).

Dr. Froembling, of Cape Town, communicates interesting observations on Dutch medicines, and states incidentally that standard formulæ for some are impossible (p. 53).

The report by Dr. Dobbie, principal chemist of the Government Laboratories gives information on various points especially as to medicinal spirits, and is epitomised on pp. 48-49.

Mr. John C. Umney, following up our observations on tincture-making in bond, explains that the subject has not been lost sight of, and communicates particulars of what is being done (p. 62).

Questions in regard to the additional regulations governing the sale of liquid poisonous substances, and other legal problems, including carrying-on and conducting chemists' businesses, are replied to on pp. 63-64.

Mr. E. J. Parry criticises the proposed essential-oil monographs for the British Pharmacopœia, and suggests alterations (p. 52). Some of the proposed standards are compared with the German Pharmacopœia requirements (p. 53).

Space prevents summary of numerous articles and notes of a commercial and practical nature which are included in this issue, but we may mention the illustrated article on citronella oil (p. 45), and series of notes on pp. 54 to 57—all of present interest and profitable significance to business men.

News of the Week.

German pharmacists' assistants want free trade in pharmacy (p. 39).

French wholesalers complain that the Codex is too theoretical (p. 37).

Trade-unionists want a medical court to be set up under the Insurance Bill (p. 34).

A South London retailer has been fined for selling "Soda" containing Glauber's salt (p. 35).

Did you get a postcard by the Royal Air Mail? Some thousands were sent to chemists (p. 34).

The Orange Free State Medical and Pharmacy Council is settling down to business now (p. 38).

The deaths recorded on p. 41 include Mr. C. Coutts, sen. (Aberdeen), Mr. W. Carruthers (Workington), and Mr. Alfred Walsh (London).

The Pharmaceutical Council (Ireland) has resolved to appeal to the Local Government Board regarding compounders of medicine (p. 43).

Trade and Market Matters.

Chemical firms engaged in the production of soda-ash, bleaching-powder, etc., announce that there will be no change in contract prices over the year ending September 1912 (p. 61).

Market changes, which are numerous, include a further advance in opium, morphine, and apomorphine. Tannic acid, citric acid, acetyl-salicylic acid, and platinum salts are also dearer. Saffron, nutmegs, fenugreek-seed are firmer, while cream of tartar, turpentine, orange oil, and ammonia sulphate are cheaper. Business in the leading chemical centres of the United Kingdom shows a fair amount of activity, both on home and export account. British grain spirit will be dearer (p. 58).

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The local Urban District Council have passed plans for additions to the Dartford works of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Ltd.

As the result of the substantial advance in the price of sugar and acacia gums, manufacturers of lozenges, pastilles, jujubes, and the like have been compelled to also raise their prices.

The Portsmouth municipal tuberculin dispensary is reported as being so successful that although over a hundred patients are treated weekly, there is still another hundred on the waiting list.

A fire broke out on September 12 at the pharmacy of Mr. E. C. Ashford, chemist and druggist, 32 Gold Street, Northampton, some cotton in the store-room having caught fire. The flames were subdued before serious damage had been done.

Last week a horse, tormented by flies, dashed into the shop-front of the pharmacy of Mr. E. T. Norton, chemist and druggist, of Stow-on-the-Wold, breaking two windows and a carboy. The damage, which amounted to over 5/., is unfortunately not covered by insurance.

Mr. S. R. Trotman, M.A., F.I.C., the Nottingham city analyst, has been elected chairman of the local section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Mr. Trotman accordingly retires from the secretaryship, which he has held for many years, and it is proposed to recognise his services by a presentation.

The Home Office has ordered the exhumation of the bodies of the father and two sisters of Edith Agnes Birmingham (29), who is under remand on a charge of wilful murder of her brother (C. & D., September 9, index folio 401). The exhumation was carried out early on the morning of September 12.

Mr. W. H. Simmons, B.Sc., will begin courses of lectures on soap-manufacture at the Battersea Polytechnic, commencing on September 28, on Thursdays an honours course, and on Fridays the ordinary grade. The lectures are from 7.15 to 8.15 p.m. and practical work from 8.15 to 9.45. Fee for each course, 10s. per season.

A Carlisle chemist's assistant named Wilford Routledge had such a thirst for knowledge that he pocketed books without troubling to pay for them. As a result he appeared at the police-court on a charge of stealing 157 books (including theological works). Accused, who was bound over, said the "book mania is far worse than drink."

At the inquiry held at Dormans, near Lingfield, on September 9, into the death of Margery Martin (30), deceased's father said that he had put a bottle of cyanide of potassium for killing wasps in a cupboard downstairs. His daughter had evidently taken this bottle into her bedroom. Mr. Martin explained that his daughter was a chemist by profession, and was accustomed to lecture on, and demonstrate with, deadly drugs every day of her life. He suggested his daughter had carelessly inhaled too much of the cyanide. Dr. Foynder said his *post-mortem* examination revealed no trace of poison, and he was at a loss to give any reason for the cause of death. The inquest was adjourned for an analysis to be made.

At Hastings on September 13, Joseph James, chemist and druggist, 38 Nelson Street, Hastings, was taken into custody on a charge of shooting Mr. Frederick William Womersley, manager of the East Sussex Building Society. It is suggested that James has been financially distressed for some time, and had called on Mr. Womersley to try and arrange for a loan. About 5.30 two shots were heard at the latter's office in Cambridge Road, and on several persons rushing in they found James, with a revolver in his hand, standing over Mr. Womersley, who was lying dead on the floor with a bullet-wound in his temple. James is described as an inoffensive elderly man, but somewhat eccentric and occasionally suffering from mental attacks. Outside business he is known as a lecturer on theology.

The "Royal Air Mail."

The first aerial mail of the United Kingdom was conveyed from Hendon to Windsor by Mr. Gustav Hamel on Saturday, September 9. The start, which was delayed owing to the strong wind, took place shortly before five o'clock, and the airman landed at Windsor at 5.13 p.m. Mr. Hamel took a selected mail-bag, including letters to the King, the Postmaster-General, and other notable personages. In it also was a number of postcards bearing the following message:

PRIZES FOR CHEMISTS.

We cannot afford to give a £10,000 prize but we do offer valuable prizes to enlist your co-operation in our View competition

£44 IN PRIZES TO CHEMISTS

Keep this souvenir of the first U.K. Aerial Post

Write for particulars to

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

Proprietors - WRIGHT, LAYMAN, & UMNEY LTD.,

44/50, Southwark Street, S.E.

Several thousands of these postcards, costing 6½d. each, had been posted by Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., to customers in their coal-tar soap speciality department. It was an expensive bit of advertising, but it should bring a good return, as otherwise few of the recipients would have been able to say that they shared in this historic event. We note that September 30 is the closing day for the Wright's coal-tar soap view competition. The competition seems to be exciting much interest; thus the "Evening Times" of September 9 contained the following query from a correspondent:

"May I, by your kindness and courtesy, inquire if anyone can tell me the name of a seaside place in the United Kingdom where there is an obelisk on the front, close to the beach, and a long row of shops with awnings, of irregular size and height, and also what the obelisk is?"

This is one of the views in the book issued by the proprietors of the soap.

A Harvest Supper.

The directors of Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., entertained their employees on the farm and factory at Long Melford (numbering fifty or sixty) to supper on Saturday evening, September 9. One of the large barns was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. Edward R. Allen (Chairman of the company) presided at supper, and was accompanied by Mrs. Allen. He spoke briefly on his fifty years' connection with the business, and was followed by the resident director (Mr. G. Stafford Allen). Allusion was made to the friendly feeling that has always existed between the directorate and the employees, and the hope was expressed that this would continue when Mr. Gilbert S. Allen, son of Mr. G. S. Allen, takes his place in the business. A fine gramophone provided an excellent selection of music, and the company wended their way home afterwards by the light of the harvest moon.

Trade Unionists and State Insurance.

At the Trade Union Congress held at Newcastle last week the National Insurance Bill was discussed. A section of the delegates demanded a non-contributory scheme, but this was rejected by a large majority. A resolution asking that the contribution of all workers with less than 15s. a week should be borne by the State and employer was, however, adopted. Another motion was as follows:

"This Congress protests against the clauses of the Insurance Bill which withhold benefit from a person in receipt of compensation for injuries, and which require a workman to pay his own and the employer's arrears when such are due to unemployment.

"This Congress strongly declares against the provisions in the Bill for works clubs, promoted by employers, and against the demand on the workmen for full contributions from a few hours' wages. This Congress demands a medical court to deal with and punish medical officers for misconduct, neglect of duty, or excessive charges. We ask for equality of benefit, irrespective of trade, and for more ample provision to meet the case of casual workers. This Congress claims that persons with wages below 25s. should be called upon to contribute less than higher-paid men, or be relieved of all payments to the scheme."

Mr. Clynes, M.P., moved the adoption of the resolution, and Mr. Ben Tillett, in seconding, said that whatever might be said about the unscrupulousness of the legal profession could be multiplied when applied to the medical profession. He had knowledge of a number of cases in which medical men had sworn against their knowledge, and there was no court of appeal. The doctor had power to call a man a malingerer or to make any report he liked, and not a word could be said in reply to his decision. The resolution was carried by a large majority on a show of hands.

Hospital Doctors and Court Attendances.

Judge Rentoul, K.C., made some interesting remarks in the City of London Court last week about hospital doctors attending court to give evidence in accident cases. A doctor on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, had been subpoenaed to attend court to give evidence in support of a claim for personal injuries, the case having been treated at that institution. The doctor did not attend, although the plaintiff's counsel said he had been paid a guinea for his report and a guinea on his subpoena. Judge Rentoul said St. Mary's Hospital is a free institution, and supported by public contributions. Some hospital medical men in those circumstances thought they should not attend court unless an adequate fee were paid. He (the Judge) was not of that opinion. Where doctors attend a free public hospital which the public subscribe to, their attendance in support of a poor man's claim in a law court should be given free. Otherwise people might have to lose their cases. As he was told that the doctor had attended the court on two previous occasions when the case was in the list and adjourned, he would say no more about it. Otherwise the doctor would have been fined five guineas for his non-attendance.

Contracts.

Swaffham Guardians.—Mr. F. W. Cooper, chemist, Swaffham, disinfectants.

Bedford Guardians.—Taylor, Brawn & Flood, Bedford, appointed chemists for six months.

Sudbury (Suffolk) Guardians.—Mr. A. B. Withers, chemist, Sudbury, for the drug-supply.

High Wycombe Guardians.—Young & Co., chemists, High Wycombe, for quinine, cod-liver oil, and disinfectants.

Ramsgate Town Council.—Mr. C. Lednor, King Street, Ramsgate, for Izal fluid in 20-gal. drums at 3s. 5d. per gal., Jeyes' Corporation powder at 5l. per ton.

Strood (Kent) Guardians.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., for Sanitas disinfecting fluid, at 10s. per doz. pints; F. C. Calvert & Co., Calvert's disinfecting fluid, 5s. 6d. per doz. pints.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.—Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., for the supply of condensed milk to the Tooting Bec Asylum. The value of the contract is under 100l.

Steyning Guardians.—Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, London, for drugs at 37½ per cent. below the Guardians' schedule of prices, and for surgical requisites at 40 per cent. off Guardians' list prices.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The quarterly report of the Bristol analyst (Mr. Edward Russell) shows that all the ten drug-samples examined during that period were genuine.

The Wandsworth medical officer, in his report for 1910, states that the nineteen drug-samples examined proved to be genuine. Eight samples of arrowroot were also taken, and one was adulterated with 90 per cent. of tapioca-flour. The vendor was proceeded against and fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs.

The Portsmouth analyst (Mr. F. W. F. Arnaud, F.I.C.) states in his annual report that a larger number and a greater variety of drugs have been examined in 1910. Of fourteen samples of camphorated oil examined only two were found to be slightly deficient in camphor; two out of eleven tincture-of-iodine samples contained about one-half of the proper proportion of iodine. One vendor was sum-

moned, and pleaded guilty, but the case was dismissed by the Magistrates. A sample of liquid ammonia was returned as of inferior quality, and two samples of liquorice-powder out of four examined contained somewhat excessive amounts of moisture—i.e., 9.5 and 12 per cent. instead of 6 per cent. More serious adulterations were: Linseed oil containing only 5 per cent. of linseed oil, the remainder being resinous products; olive oil and lard oil containing 95 and 85 per cent. respectively of mineral oil, colza oil containing 75 per cent. fish oil, and turpentine containing 60 per cent. petroleum.

Wine-licences.

The off-wine licence attached to the business carried on at the Modern Pharmacy, West Street, Fareham (Hants), by Mr. Wm. O. Smith, chemist and druggist, was on September 11 transferred to Mr. Frederick G. Foster.

At Pocklington on September 9, off-wine licences were granted to Mr. Thomas Bowser Cundall, chemist, son of the late Mr. Robert Cundall, and to Mr. Walter Barlow, chemist and druggist, who has taken over the business of the late Mr. George Brigham.

Sheffield Notes.

The City Council has appointed Mr. C. B. Jones assistant chemist at the sewage works in place of Mr. A. R. Ward, resigned, at a salary of 80l. per annum.

The City Analyst reports that two out of three samples of sweet spirit of nitre examined during the month of August were found to be adulterated. All the samples of compound liquorice-powder (three) and camphorated oil (two) were genuine.

Midland Notes.

Colonel Wyley, V.D., is mentioned as the next Mayor of Coventry.

In spite of the fact that summer still persists in making itself felt, the pharmacist is very active in the suburbs sending out bills *re* preparations and remedies for the coming colder season.

The "Birmingham Mail" has made a "boomlet" of the fly nuisance. No doubt some of the recipes it gives for the prevention and destruction of flies find their way over the counter of the local chemist.

Two enormous balloons ascending at midday on September 7 from the heart of the city, opposite the hospital in John Bright Street, Birmingham, caused quite a sensation. Handbills of a certain remedy were thrown out when they were well up in the air.

Mr. T. W. Chapman, who for many years has conducted a high-class pharmacy in Bristol Street, Birmingham, as successor to Messrs. Morris & Co. at No. 199, has removed to more extensive and convenient premises at No. 189 in the same thoroughfare. Mr. Chapman is getting strong again after his very serious illness of last year.

At the Worcester County Council's last meeting, held last Monday (September 11), complaint was made that card-playing is indulged in at certain technical evening classes, and Mr. Albright said the Board are to issue a report on the question of evening work. It appears that in some centres the classes are not popular, and after the statutory hours have passed the class is resolved into a social club.

From Various Courts.

At Stoke-on-Trent on September 12, a youth named Lawrence McInverny was committed for trial on a charge of breaking into the pharmacy of Mr. John Arthur Dale, chemist and druggist, 30, High Street, Stoke, and stealing goods and money amounting in value to 1l. 2s.

At the South-Western Police Court, London, on September 13 Mr. McGill was fined 4l. and 2l. 2s. costs for selling as soda a mixture which contained 42 per cent. of Glauber's salt. Proceedings were taken by the Wandsworth Borough Council under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.

A Nottingham police dog died from poisoning after traversing the ground attached to the residence of Alderman R. Fitzhugh, chemist. The sequel was heard on September 9, when Mr. Chas. Gregory was charged with poisoning the animal. Herring poisoned with arsenic and

strychnine was found in the grounds close to the wall bounding Mr. Gregory's premises. Mr. Gregory said he had put down the poison because of the damage caused by rats. His offer to purchase another police dog was accepted, and the Bench also ordered him to pay the costs, 5/.

At the inquest, on September 8, on a Shoreditch upholsterer it was stated that deceased on the day previous to his death had for supper one pint of "sarsaparilla," $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. boiled ham, a basin of broth, and a halfpennyworth of potatoes. Dr. George Froggatt, superintendent of the Shoreditch Infirmary, in his evidence, said that there was a popular but fallacious idea that sarsaparilla purified the blood; but he added, "As a matter of fact, sarsaparilla has no virtues at all, but it makes up as a nice-looking drug. It is only a harmless and useless drug." Death was due to heart-failure and pneumonia.

At Belper on September 7, Kate Bunting (19) was charged with unlawfully administering poison to George Land, Arthur Land, and Margaret Land at Meadows Farm, Duffield, near Derby, where she was in service. A medical practitioner deposed that he found the Lands in a comatose state, but he brought them round. He was shown a Yorkshire pudding and a bottle which had contained belladonna, and on questioning prisoner she confessed that she had put some of the poison in the pudding, though she could not say why. She was remanded for a week. The girl was under notice to leave.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Messrs. W. Forrest & Son, chemical-manufacturers, Paisley, are thinking of starting a chemical-factory in Cork.

Messrs. Cantrell & Cochrane, Ltd., mineral-water manufacturers, Dublin, have voluntarily raised their workers' wages by 2s. a week all round.

Messrs. Connor & Sons, chemists, Newry, have obtained the contract for the supply of petroleum to the Carlingford Lough Committee at 7d. per gal.

A meeting of the Committee of the Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association is to be held soon in the Central Hotel, Dublin, to arrange the winter-session programme and other business. Mr. W. Bates (Secretary) will notify the date by circular.

Replying to a letter from the Council of the Dublin Industrial Development Association with reference to the Dublin Corporation's payment for disinfectants (*C. & D.*, September 9, index folio 402), Sir Charles Cameron, Medical Officer of Health, explained that the disinfectants are obtained from Dublin firms, and are said to be of Dublin preparation. The Council expressed satisfaction with this statement.

Banbridge Board of Guardians met on Monday to appoint an analyst in room of Mr. R. F. Blake, Belfast, who resigned in consequence of the smallness of his salary. The Clerk said there had been no applications in response to the Board's advertisement, and the Board could not do without an analyst. After some discussion it was decided to re-advertise, and that no salary be named this time, but that applicants state the lowest fees they would be prepared to accept.

Personal.

Mr. John M. Whelan, Ph.C., Galway, has been elected a member of the Galway Harbour Board.

Mr. John Edgar Connor, J.P., Ph.C., has been appointed a member of the new Warrenpoint Education Committee.

Mr. Patrick J. Duane, Ph.C., Dunlo Street, Ballinasloe, has removed his business to better premises in Main Street.

It is reported that Sir W. Noel Hartley, F.R.S., is retiring from the Professorship of Chemistry in the Royal College of Science for Ireland.

Sir Wm. Baxter, D.L., Ph.C., Coleraine, gave an address at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Coleraine Academical Institution last week.

Mr. Simpson, wholesale druggist, Capel Street, Dublin, is going to South Africa. Mr. Simpson is a son of the late Mr. Robert Simpson, who was a member of the Pharmaceutical Council.

Returned Empties.

At Cavan Board of Guardians last week an account was presented from Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd., druggists, Belfast, in liquidation, recently contractors for the supply of medicine to the Board, for empties not returned, amounting to over 10/. The Clerk was instructed to write again to the medical officers to have empties returned. The liquidator has also written to the Clones Guardians claiming 5/. 18s. 4d. for empties, and the Board has referred the matter to the medical officers. In a letter to the Ballinboro Union the company asked for 26/. 4s. 4d., the price of empties not returned. The Chairman suggested that it would be better to get stock bottles and avoid this trouble about empties in future. Meanwhile it was decided to write to the doctors on the matter. A similar letter from the company was read at the Cavan Board of Guardians, applying for 10/. 10s., cost of unreturned empties. Here again the doctors are to be asked to return the empties at once.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. G. R. Thomson, assistant to his father, Mr. R. Thomson, chemist, Elgin, made an excellent appearance at the Moray golf tournament, Lossiemouth, when by consistent play he became runner-up in the Northern Amateur Championship. He defeated last year's cupholder, and in the semi-final he defeated that excellent golfer Aylmer, of Strathpeffer.

The St. Andrews University quinqucentenary celebrations commenced on Wednesday, but on Tuesday evening the Chancellor (Lord Balfour of Burleigh) received the delegates, among whom were Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B. (President of the General Medical Council), and Lady MacAlister, Sir William Tilden, F.R.S., and Lady Tilden, Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., and Lady Ramsay, Sir James Crichton Browne, Sir Dyce Duckworth, and those who were mentioned in the *C. & D.*, September 2, as recipients of degrees.

Edinburgh.

The Edinburgh University Court has by ordinance instituted degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Veterinary Science.

There is still a lamentable dearth of fly-papers in Edinburgh and district, and many people have had to resort perforce to the use of bird-lime, etc.

The Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club "Gibson" medal handicap was played over the Braids last week, the result being: 1, G. Baxter; 2, E. Brindle; and 3, A. J. Clark.

Local schools and colleges are busily engaged enrolling pupils for the forthcoming session. Mr. William Duncan, Ph.C., F.C.S., will again take a pharmaceuticals and materia medica class at Heriot-Watt College, lectures commencing on Tuesday evening, September 26.

Forfarshire.

Mrs. Marshall, the wife of a vendor of headache and other powders, has sustained very serious injuries by falling from a third-storey window at 22 Jamaica Street, Dundee.

Mr. F. W. M. Bennett, chemist, Arbroath, spoke on behalf of the Arbroath Artisan Golf Club at the opening of the new club-house by Provost Alexander. Mr. Bennett particularly thanked Sir Francis and Lady Webster and Mr. R. V. Harcourt, M.P., and Mrs. Harcourt for their presence.

Mr. Andrew Naysmith, chemist and druggist, Arbroath, who recently disposed of his business to Boots, Ltd., has been appointed dispenser to a new expedition proceeding from the Tyne to the Southern Seas on research-work. Mr. Naysmith, after serving his apprenticeship in Arbroath, studied at Muter's School in London, and,

having passed the Minor examination in February 1879, was for some time with Messrs. Savory & Moore, London, before commencing business on his own account in Arbroath.

Glasgow.

Mr. John L. Potter, chemist, has left Messrs. Frazer & Green, Ltd., Buchanan Street, to take up a position in England.

One of this week's requests from a local chemist was a pound of "Campsie wool." On reflection gamgee tissue was supplied.

There is now an increased demand for chewing-gum. Our American friends have been to the Exhibition, and the craze has "caught on."

Luton Hat-dye forms the window-display of a West-end firm. Many Erasmic displays are also on view. Pharmacists are bestirring themselves, getting ready the winter specialities.

FRENCH NEWS.

From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

MANUFACTURE OF MINERAL WATERS.—A Ministerial circular issued to the Prefects warns them not to authorise the manufacture of mineral waters without assuring themselves of the purity of the water employed and the care of the manufacturers.

M. BARDET'S PAPER on "The Codex and the Right of Prescription" was the origin of an interesting discussion at the Société de Thérapeutique. M. Chevalier expressed his regret that more doctors had not been included in the 1908 edition Revision Committee. The majority were chemists, which explained why the new work insisted unduly on the theoretical rather than the practical purity of certain substances, especially those of vegetable origin. The new committee should be reinforced by a sufficient body of medical men. M. Lafay (a well-known Parisian pharmacist), while supporting M. Chevalier's remarks, pleaded also for more practical pharmacists. When J. B. Dumas was chairman (in the 'sixties) he was assisted by eight practising pharmacists or pharmaceutical professors, but on the last committee there were only two actual pharmacists—Pierre Vigier, who died before the Codex appeared, and M. Yvon, who really long ago left his counter. MM. Catillon, Bocquillon, and Patein also spoke, and ultimately it was resolved that—

"In view of the grave inconveniences of (1) certain modifications existing in the 1908 Codex, and (2) of the difficulties brought to bear on the doctor's absolute right of magistral prescription by the manner in which pharmacy inspectors interpret the Law of Germinal, the Society invites its officials to petition the competent authorities to widen the selection of the Codex Committee and to add to it two members of the Society known to be competent in appreciating the therapeutic value of drugs. Also to draw the attention of the Government to the evident abuse of pharmacy inspection, and to ask the opinion of the Academy of Medicine on the matter."

ON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.—M. L. G. Toraude, the Asnières pharmacist, whose articles are familiar to readers of the French trade journals, has just been appointed director of the "Revue Moderne de Pharmacie." His first article, dealing with "The Organisation and Utility of Pharmaceutical Associations," is in his usual breezy and original style, as may be judged from the following extract:

"Besides laws, we have more personal projects. We would draw your attention to existing sick funds, to the pension scheme of the General Association, to the Pharmacists' Home of Rest (Galen's House), a cherished idea about which we will say more some day, if Providence sends us life and health and some Cressus a little of his gold. There is another much needed fund, the Mutual Credit Fund. Then come associations for production and consumption, analysis laboratories—all institutions which union, aided by devoted but paid auxiliaries, could one day make clear the useful and beneficial effects."

Further on, he draws a distinction between "intellectual" and "active" leaders. The former are the chair-

men and office-holders, the latter "one or two well-paid secretaries who would give their whole time to the cause. And here, again, the money question intervenes. The General Association of French Pharmacists have understood this and nominated a permanent official paid secretary—not sufficiently paid to our mind for the important work yet before him." Finally, M. Toraude points the moral of the trade-union men, "earning mostly about 4s. per diem, who, weekly or monthly, without observation or recrimination, mechanically, so to speak, pay in to the union."

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

MESSRS. TORII & Co., drug and chemical importers, of Yokohama, have established their own chemical laboratory to examine imported goods. This is the first occasion on which a firm of drug importers have taken such a step.

THE TAIHOKU SEKKEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA, a Formosan company with a capital of 20,000*l.*, has just been licensed to engage in the manufacture of soap. Several minor concerns have been absorbed by the new organisation. The market for toilet, washing, and medicinal soaps will be found in Formosa and South China.

ANTI-OPIMUM MEDICINE.—An official farm for selling prepared anti-opium medicine as a compound of prepared opium will soon be established in Canton. Tenders for monopolising the sale of this medicine will be invited by the Provincial Government. It is estimated that the new source of revenue will bring in a sum of over 600,000*l.* yearly. The farmer will be empowered to establish branch offices throughout the province.

JAPANESE MEDICINES IN MANCHURIA.—A correspondent, writing from Manchuria, reports that there is now little demand for Japanese medicines in that place, in spite of the efforts made by Japanese manufacturers to place their goods. During and after the war with Russia, when Japanese military surgeons treated Chinese patients free of charge, the Chinese welcomed their neighbour's medicines, and used them. But now they do not buy them, and customers are difficult to find. The bulk of the inhabitants are extremely poor and unable to pay the prices asked.

INDIAN DRUGS.—Mr. David Hooper, F.C.S., in the course of his annual report on the work of the laboratory of the Indian Museum for 1910-11, states that the work of the analytical department continues to increase, 471 samples being examined during the year, as compared with 444 in 1909-10. These included natural exudations (30), oils and oil-seeds (47), dyes and tans (83), fibres (15), medicinal products (19), foodstuffs (226), and minerals, etc. (51). Among the drug investigations were three samples of the rhizomes of Indian *Podophyllum Emodi* grown in Hazara and Kashmir, examined for resinoid for a firm of local wholesale druggists. The three samples yielded:

		Hazara	Kashmir (shade-dried)	Kashmir (sun-dried)
Resin ...	...	11.7	13.9	13.7
Moisture ...	...	9.1	8.7	8.7
Ash ...	...	4.4	4.7	4.1

Previously recorded results give 10 and 12 per cent. of resin. *Potentilla fulgens*, Wall., a wild root found in the Khasia Hills and sold in the bazaars as an astringent, was examined and found to yield 39 per cent. of extract to hot water, and contained 9.2 per cent. of tannin. The root, which occurs in bundles and is called "Lyn-mang," is used by the natives in the place of catechu and chewed with betel and pan. Another drug examined was *Rumex maritima* or "Bijband," consisting of the shining angular seeds (nuts) of species of *Rumex*, which are used as an alterative and aphrodisiac. This drug has been referred by Murray to *Polygonum aviculare*, Linn., and by Atkinson to *Rumex Wallichii*, Meissn. (*R. maritima*, Linn.); some of the seeds sold in Calcutta as "Bijband," and obtained from Delhi, were sown in the Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, and proved to be *R. maritima*. As no analysis of these seeds is on record, they were examined with the following results: Water, 10.30; fat, 2.57; tannin, 5.10; albuminoids, 10.25; carbohydrates, 61.95; fibre, 6.63; ash, 3.20.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

Cape Province.

PERSONAL.—Mr. George Mayston, formerly Collector of Customs, Natal, arrived at Cape Town on August 22 and left the following day for Pretoria. Mr. Mayston was on a European tour when he was offered the position of Controller of Customs, Union of South Africa. He is a very popular official, and was welcomed back by the majority of the commercial community.

"BUCHANANS" AS A TRADE-MARK.—The Commissioner of Patents and Trade-marks, Pretoria, in the case of Buchanans, Ltd., Glasgow, in an application to register the word "Buchanans" as an old trade-mark, has given his decision in favour of the opposition of Messrs. J. & A. Buchanan, Ltd., Cape Town. The application to register was refused, costs to the opposition.

SKY-SIGNS.—The Publicity Association (Cape Town) purposes waiting on the Administrator asking that the necessary power be granted, in the absence of municipal regulations, to stop unsightly advertising sky-signs, etc. The Association will suggest taxing advertisements generally. It is but reasonable to imagine a Publicity Association to be a live, up-to-date institution; but how this idea can be reconciled with a suggestion to tax all advertising no sane person can conceive.

Transvaal.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Two new pharmacies have been opened recently, Mr. D. L. Isaacs, late of Pretoria, having commenced business at Prosperity Buildings, Marshall Street, Jeppetown, and Mr. H. Nathanson in Market Street, Johannesburg.

TENNIS.—A large gathering of friends assembled at the courts of the Transvaal Chemists' Athletic Association, Bertrams, on Sunday, August 13, to witness a friendly tennis match between teams representing Johannesburg and Pretoria. Johannesburg was represented by Messrs. I. P. Jones, Marshall, Howarth, Mills, Pearson, Hal Schneider, and D. and E. Solomon; while Pretoria had the assistance of Messrs. A. M. Parsons, Strachan, Heald, Jenkins, Tetley, Archer Braes, and Elliot. After a very enjoyable day's sport, the laurels of the day rested with Johannesburg by six games. The visitors were entertained to lunch at the Trocadero, and during the afternoon Mrs. Peddie and Mrs. King and the Misses Marshall and Thornburn looked after the comfort of the spectators with afternoon tea on the lawn.

O.F.S. Medical and Pharmacy Council.

The monthly meeting of the Medical and Pharmacy Council was held on August 11. There were present Drs. Bidwell, De Kock, Manning, Pretorius, Tomory, Usmar, and Ward, Mr. Whiteside (dental member), and Messrs. Fowle and Jeffreys (pharmaceutical members).

The office of President had been vacant since early in March, and this was the first meeting at which the newly elected members were present—viz., Drs. De Kock, Manning, and Ward, and Mr. Jeffreys. Dr. Ward, who was voted to the chair, suggested that the election of a President was the first matter to be transacted. Dr. Ward and Dr. Bidwell were duly nominated, and on a ballot being taken the former was elected President.

The Secretary read a letter from the Secretary to the Transvaal Medical Council forwarding a copy of the draft Bill which it was suggested should be forwarded to the Minister of the Interior to supplement the minutes of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Conference, which met in June 1910 at Johannesburg, to discuss the principles on which legislation for the Union should be based. The letter stated that it was understood that the Government proposed introducing a Bill at the next Session of Parliament on completely different lines from the resolutions passed at the Conference. Hence the suggestion to embody the resolutions in the form of a Bill for the use of the Minister of the Interior.

The President said the Conference came to a decision on certain points, and at the end of the meeting the members placed in the hands of the delegates from the Orange Free

State Council the duty of getting the minutes put in the form of a draft Bill. That was proceeded with as soon as the delegates returned to Bloemfontein. The legal draftsman said, however, that he would rather that authority was obtained from the Minister of the Interior to continue the work. The Minister was communicated with, and he replied that he would prefer to have the drafting done at Pretoria by the Parliamentary draftsman under his own eye. He (as President of the Conference) had that done, and reported to the other delegates. It was understood, and the Minister of the Interior said in his letter, that a draft Bill would be presented to Parliament as early as possible. No draft Bill has appeared. He took it that the President of the Transvaal Medical Council had come to the conclusion that the minutes should be put into proper form. The Cape Council had had the matter under consideration, and they discussed the advisability of making the whole matter public. It was the best that the matter of the minutes should be considered confidential until the draft Bill appeared. The question is whether the time has not arrived when some further action should be taken.

The following motion, proposed by Dr. De Kock, and seconded by Mr. Jeffreys, both delegates to the Conference, was carried unanimously:

"That the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the other Medical Councils and Pharmacy Boards in the Union, suggesting that the resolutions passed by the Medical and Pharmaceutical Conference held in June 1910 should be published for the information of the members of the professions concerned."

It was further resolved that the Council was in agreement with the suggestion to forward a copy of the draft Bill to the Minister of the Interior.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

A meeting was held in Cape Town on August 17, the President (Mr. W. Froembling, Ph.D.) in the chair. There was a small attendance, among those present being Mr. A. E. A. Tothill (Vice-President), Mr. F. C. Mathew (of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew, Ltd.), Mr. L. H. Walsh (manager of Messrs. Lennou, Ltd., Cape Town), Messrs. W. A. Sleggs, J. R. Corrigan, and the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. The minutes having been approved of, it was decided to alter the name of the Society to that of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Cape Province.—Mr. A. E. A. Tothill had a motion on the agenda that a committee be appointed to arrange for the next annual dinner. He suggested that the full Council should act as the committee, and this was duly carried.—The Tariff Committee reported that all chemists in the peninsula were not unanimous, inasmuch as one party still stood out. It was decided to use further influence, and report further.—The President then read a paper on Dutch medicines (see p. 53).

Colonial Pharmacy Board, Cape Town.

A general meeting was held at Cape Town on August 10, at which were present Mr. G. Darroll (in the chair), Messrs. G. R. Cleghorn, J. A. Mathew, J. Parry, and Dr. C. F. K. Murray.

A letter from Mr. Mazler regretting his inability to be present was read. A letter from Mr. Pring, tendering his resignation as Secretary to the Board, owing to his transfer, with the Department of the Interior, to Pretoria, was also read. A motion to forward to Mr. Pring a letter conveying the Board's appreciation of, and regret in losing, his services was carried unanimously. The appointment of a successor was held over for consideration at the next general meeting. Mr. J. H. Holland, the acting Secretary, agreed to continue in that capacity until such time as a definite appointment is made. In the meanwhile the Department of the Interior will be notified of the vacancy, in order that any of the staff who so desire may have an opportunity of making application.

The condition of the Chemistry Examination Laboratory came up for discussion, and it was decided to call for tenders for the supply of further equipment therefor.

A letter was received from the Transvaal Medical Council regarding a draft Bill based on the proceedings of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Conference held in Johannesburg in 1910, which was referred to the two Cape delegates to the Conference to be dealt with.

A letter from a Natal chemist inquiring re registration and practising in the Cape Province was considered, and a reply given conveying the necessary information.

A letter was addressed to the Government asking that vigilance might be carefully exercised in the issue of chemists' and druggists' licences, so that unqualified persons might not be able to obtain them.

An application for registration was considered, but the certificate forwarded not being strictly in accord with the Board's regulations, the matter was postponed pending inquiries.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

Food and Drugs Act.—Recently published notices of judgment from the United States Department of Agriculture include the following as being misbranded: Londonderry lithium-water (did not contain an appreciable amount of lithium); Kickapoo cough-cure (use of the word "cure" and non-declaration of alcohol); "California Waters of Life" (contained no ingredients possessing the therapeutic properties claimed); Dr. B. W. Hair's asthma-cure (use of the word "cure" for ingredients not possessing the requisite therapeutic properties); Brunner's greaseless peroxide-cream (free from peroxides); German Seidlitz salts (not of German origin or derived from the Seidlitz springs, and not possessing the therapeutic properties claimed); Burwell's "Instantaneous" headache-cachets (false claim that it is a speedy, safe, and certain remedy for headaches); Lopez specific special compound (use of the word "specific," non-declaration of alcohol, and falsely attributed therapeutic properties).

Proprietary-medicine Exports.—According to returns compiled from the official records of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labour, the exports of patent and proprietary medicines from the United States during the fiscal year 1910 were valued at \$6,783,020, whereas fifteen years ago the value was less than \$2,000,000. The principal destinations were as follows: England, \$1,950,000; Germany, \$64,000; Spain, \$55,000; France, \$36,000; Belgium, \$32,000; Canada, \$335,000; Cuba, \$422,000; Mexico, \$190,000; Panama, \$115,000; British West Indies, \$102,000. Exports to South America exceeded \$1,000,000, including the Argentine \$434,000, Brazil \$377,000, Venezuela \$140,000, Chile and Colombia each about \$1,310,000. To British India the exports were \$159,000, the Straits Settlements \$10,000, while to China the exports were but \$30,000, and Japan bought less than \$30,000. As regards British South Africa the exports were \$85,351, and Egypt absorbed \$4,468. In the course of the report it is stated: "All the world, it seems, takes American medicines, for the countries and colonies to which the seven million dollars worth of patent or proprietary medicines was sent last year numbered eighty, scattered over every grand division and throughout the islands of the sea."

OUR GERMAN LETTER.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

German Rubber Goods on the English Market.—Under this heading the "Gummi Zeitung" publishes an article, in which it is pointed out that Great Britain and the Colonies are a good field for the sale of German rubber goods. The position of the English rubber trade allows a large import of German rubber goods, and the big display of such goods at the International Rubber Exhibition proved that the German rubber manufacturers are well aware of this fact. The number of rubber retailers—houses that trade in rubber goods only—is very small. Even London, where the commercial life is concentrated, has very few of these. The importer has to look to different trades if he wants to do a large business, and, in the first place, the large drapery-stores have to be taken into account. Rubber goods and articles in which rubber is partly used are to be found in every department of these stores. The article proceeds to tell what kinds of goods are wanted. Firms who wish to take up the export trade to England are strongly advised (says the "India Rubber Journal") to get first of all some idea of the possibilities for good business by advertising in the trade journals.

The Association of German Pharmacists (Verband Deutscher Apotheker) held its eighth annual meeting in Hamburg on September 3 and 4. This youthful and very virile Association of Assistant Pharmacists has within the few years of its existence become a force to be reckoned with; indeed, it has even been dubbed the "yellow peril," from the colour of its journal's cover, and many of its aspirations are looked upon with scant favour by the more conservative members of the profession, particularly so as even the Government has occasionally seen fit to endorse its attitude on some questions. Considerable interest attaches to the principal resolution adopted at this month's meeting, which introduces an important new feature in the vexed question of German pharmacy reform. This is nothing less than the rather revolutionary proposal to recommend to the Government the introduction of "free trade" in pharmacy, on similar lines to the conditions in France, Great Britain, and Switzerland. Instead of the Government limiting the number of pharmacies in proportion to the population, this

would mean that every qualified apotheker would have the right to open a pharmacy at his own discretion. Up to the present the German Government has defended the retention of the present monopoly system on the grounds that it offers greater safeguards to the public, and also that the cost of medicine is lower than in countries where the unrestricted establishment of pharmacies is permitted. Other resolutions adopted advocated the introduction of the Matriculation examination as an educational standard, which would mean an extra two years' attendance at school prior to apprenticeship; also that not more than two apprentices should be kept in any one pharmacy, and in businesses employing less than two assistants only one apprentice. The right to keep apprentices should be restricted to pharmacies in which the galenicals are regularly made on the premises by the staff. As regards Sunday-closing, at present optional to the owners after obtaining permission of the authorities, the Association proposes to enforce compulsory closing in all places provided with two or more businesses. In consequence of the scant interest shown by owners in the introduction of a scheme of standard salaries, similar to the system in existence in Austria, it was resolved to approach the Government on the subject, with a view of engaging its sympathy in favour of this scheme. During the past year the Association took proceedings in three cases against owners of pharmacies for insulting members, the utterances complained of being derogatory to them in their capacity as members of the Society. In one case the pharmacist was ordered to pay a fine of 50m. and costs; in the two other cases the defendants paid a sum of money and apologised.

LEGAL REPORTS.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At the Old Street Police Court, London, before Mr. Biron, on September 12, Samuel Ward, trading as S. Ward & Co., wholesale oilmen, Great Guildford Street, Southwark, was summoned at the instance of the Borough of Bethnal Green for selling to the prejudice of the purchaser, or the consignee, camphorated oil which contained 8 per cent. less than the proper amount of camphor, as prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia. The summons was the outcome of another issued at the court in August against W. E. Addis, oil and colour man, Hackney Road, for selling camphorated oil which contained 15 per cent. less camphor than is required. Mr. Margetts prosecuted for the Borough Council, Mr. J. A. G. Highmore appeared for Mr. Ward, and Mr. Beck (Neve, Beck & Kirby) for Mr. Addis.

Mr. Margetts asked leave to withdraw the summons against Ward on a technical ground—that the sample had not been taken at the time of delivery. When the defendant Addis was summoned, his manager had asked that the wholesale man should be summoned too. He was then asked to procure a further supply from the defendant Ward, which was then handed to the Borough Council's representative. This, although legal when applied to food, is not legal when drugs are sampled.

The summons against Addis was then proceeded with, the purchase being proved by evidence; and Mr. Margetts put in the public analyst's certificate, which showed that the sample contained only 18.2 per cent. of camphor.

Mr. Beck said that he had three defences. First, that the analyst's certificate did not show what proportion of camphor is required by the British Pharmacopœia; second, that he had a warranty; and third, that his summons was incorrect, as it described camphorated oil as a "food."

Replying to the Magistrate, Mr. Beck said his argument was that there is no standard given in the British Pharmacopœia by which camphorated oil may be judged. The analyst said they had only 18.2 per cent. of camphor. He did not say what they should have.

Mr. Biron: I am afraid I must overrule your objection.

Mr. Beck then produced an invoice and a price-list, which he contended were warranties, as in each case the articles had the letters "B.P." attached after the name.

These were also overruled, and the defendant was fined 10s., and 25s. costs.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re Joseph William Ratcliffe, Sutton Bridge, Lincoln, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor took place at Lynn Bankruptcy Court on September 8, when he repeated the particulars given at the first meeting of the creditors, reported in the *C. & D.*, August 5, index folio 246. He added that he had been aware of his insolvency for about twelve months. At one time he was fairly well off, but lost 250*l.* in the Liberator Building Society and about 200*l.* in a Wisbech building society. His wife's serious illness was also a great expense. The examination was closed.

Re F. William Michael, 90 and 92 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C., described as a Chemist.—The debtor, who traded under the style of F. Williams & Co., filed his own petition on August 24, and the statutory first meeting of his creditors was held at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C., on September 8. It appeared that in 1907 the debtor qualified as a medical practitioner, and in the following year came to London. Eighteen months ago he began business as a chemist at 90 and 92 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., spending on repairs and fittings about 180*l.*, and, although he had never had a partner, he traded under the above style. His financial troubles began about the end of 1909, when he obtained loans from three moneylenders for the purpose of meeting his expenses in connection with his candidature as a member of the Municipal Reform Party and with his position in the political world in general. He also borrowed money to enable him to produce a patent medical instrument which he had since sold to a company. In consequence of his expenses and of alleged dishonesty of employes in his business he eventually found that he was unable to extricate himself from his difficulties, and creditors began to press him. One of the moneylenders took proceedings against him, and in consequence of that pressure and of threats made by other creditors he consulted his solicitor, who tried to obtain further time for him to meet their demands, but in that attempt he failed, and the debtor then decided to file his petition. The debtor had attributed his failure to the expenses before mentioned, to heavy interest on borrowed money, to law expenses attached to the patent, to want of capital, and to alleged dishonesty of employes. A statement of affairs had been lodged, in which he returned his liabilities at 1,307*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* (ranking, 734*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*) and estimated net assets at 455*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* There was no proposal before the meeting, and the case remained in the hands of the Official Receiver as trustee in bankruptcy. The creditors include: Curling, Wyman & Co., London (194*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*); Piver & Co., London (19*l.*); Butler & Crispe, London (10*l.*); and C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., London (10*l.*); also, fully secured, London County and Westminster Bank, London (265*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*).

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

BARTON, G. H., JACKSON, F. W., and PANK, H. W., Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, physicians and surgeons, under the style of Barton, Jackson & Pank.

BRAMWELL, H., and LONGRIDGE, C. J. N., Cheltenham, surgeons and general medical practitioners, under the style of Bramwell & Longridge.

LAMMIMAN, C., and STORES, W. T., Tunbridge Wells, physicians and surgeons, under the style of Lammiman & Stores.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

PURDUE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 3,600*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalts, etc., to acquire a process for reducing and keeping sulphur into and in solution, and to adopt an agreement with R. F. Purdue and T. A. Motion. Directors: T. A. Motion, G. R. Sims, H. Times, and R. F. Purdue.

CHITA NATURAL SODA SYNDICATE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 15,750*l.* Objects: To acquire from the Eastern Siberian Mining Syndicate the option for a lease of Droninski Soda

Lake in Siberia, and to carry on the business of workers of natron and soda deposits, manufacturers of soda-crystals, bicarbonate, etc. The first directors are J. Gillespie, A. Reid, F. M. Jenkins, and J. Fairbairn. Qualification, 100 shares. R.O., 6 Broad Street Place, E.C.

CLABERS (1911), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of blending or compounding of essential oils and perfumes, etc., carried on by S. Claber & Co., Ltd., and known as the "C" Department of the said firm, and to acquire the legal benefit of an indenture of assignment dated August 10, 1911, between the said firm and S. Claber and H. Miller (being an assignment of the said business to H. Miller in trust for the company). The first directors are G. Brocklehurst (Chairman) and S. Claber (both permanent). Qualification, 100*l.* R.O., Wright's Buildings, 79 Corporation Street, Manchester.

MACTAVISH & LEHMANN, LTD.—Registered on August 5, 1911, under the Companies Ordinances (Hong Kong), with capital of 35,000 Mexican dollars, in \$100 shares, to acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on at No. 1 North Soochow Road, Shanghai, under the name of Mactavish & Lehmann. To carry on at Shanghai or elsewhere the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, importers, and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations and articles, makers of and dealers in proprietary articles of all kinds and of electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials and of other goods. The first directors are James Charles Carter, chemist and druggist, Harry Lloyd Giller, and E. A. A. Smith, pharmaceutical chemist.

Company News.

SILICAWARE, LTD.—To be voluntarily wound-up. Liquidator: Mr. P. W. Straus, 7 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.

LONDON AND HULL SOAP-WORKS, LTD.—Claims to be sent in to liquidator, Mr. H. C. Howard, 70 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., on or before September 30.

READ HOLIDAY & SONS, LTD.—The directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. (16*s.* per share), free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares for the past year, allowing 13,301*l.* for depreciation, placing 2,000*l.* to reserve, 500*l.* to private insurance fund, and carrying 5,364*l.* forward.

RECEIVERSHIPS.—Mr. A. E. Mason, Dudley, was appointed receiver and manager of A. G. Glasspool, Ltd., on August 23, 1911.—Mr. E. H. Hawkins, 4 Charterhouse Square, E.C., was appointed receiver or manager of the Unigrip Aluminium Stopper Co., Ltd., on August 24, 1911.

LACTIC FERMENTS, LTD.—To be voluntarily wound-up. Liquidator, Mr. E. Edmonds, 8-11 Pavilion Buildings, Brighton, who is authorised to carry into effect an agreement for sale of the company's assets to Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd. Meeting of creditors to be held at above address on September 18, at 3.30 p.m.

Charges or Mortgages.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Section 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act.

Full statutory particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House, London, W.C.

City Glass Bottle Co., Ltd.—Particulars of 5,000*l.* second debentures created August 24, 1911, the whole amount being now issued. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. No trustees.

Drake, Kendall & Co., Ltd.—Amended particulars of 500*l.* debentures created December 21, 1910, the amount of the present issue being 200*l.* (Original particulars gave whole amount as issued.) Also issue on July 31, 1911, of 200*l.* debentures.

BIRTHS.

HASTINGS.—At the Medical Hall, Newcastle, co. Down, on September 3, the wife of Robert Hastings, Ph.C., of a daughter.

SCHOLES.—At 978 Middleton Road West, Oldham, on September 6, the wife of J. Scholes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CALVERT—CLAYTON.—At the Methodist Church, Ballyclare, on September 7, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. H. M. Clayton, brother of the bride, Geo. E. Calvert, Ph.C., Ballyclare, to Annie L. J. (Louie), only daughter of the Rev. W. J. and Mrs. Clayton, Methodist Manse, Ballyclare, co. Antrim.

CHRISTOPHER—HARPER.—At St. Luke's Church, Bath, by the Rev. C. W. Birley, on September 12, Richard Thorney Christopher, chemist and druggist, Bradford-on-Avon, to Miriam Isabel, only daughter of the late Mr. Hiram Harper, of Shrewsbury.

COCHRANE—SCHUMACHER.—At the Belgrave Presbyterian Church, London, by the Rev. Alex. Jeffrey, on September 12, Sir Ernest Cecil Cochrane, Bart. (Chairman of Cantrell & Cochrane, Ltd., Belfast and Dublin), to Elsa, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Schumacher, of 55 Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park.

MIDDLETON—WIKMAN.—At St. John's Church, Stratford, by the Rev. C. W. Allington, on September 9, George Middleton, pharmacist, Sunderland, to Edith Violet, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wikman, Stratford.

SLATER—GILROY.—At Royal Arch Halls, Queen Street, Edinburgh, by the Rev. J. M. Scott, M.A., on September 7, David Hercus Slater (Raines, Clark & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh) to Flora Hewat, second daughter of the late Robert Brown Gilroy, merchant, Leith.

THOMSON—ROSIE.—At the Carlton Hotel, Edinburgh, on September 8, by the Rev. Andrew Gilchrist, of St. Leonard's, Peter Murray Thomson, chemist and druggist, Leith, to Charlotte MacDonald Rosie, elder daughter of Mr. George Rosie, builder, Edinburgh.

WHITING—MARCHANT.—At All Saints' Church, Hereford, on September 7, by the Rev. C. A. Treherne, vicar, Ernest M. Whiting, chemist and druggist (of Chave & Jackson, Ltd., Hereford), to Florence, younger daughter of the late Mr. John Marchant, Lexden House, Hereford.

DEATHS.

COUTTS.—At 345 Great Western Road, Aberdeen, on September 8, Mr. Charles Coutts, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-two. Mr. Coutts had been in business for nearly sixty years, taking his pharmacy at 26 Broad Street from Mr. James Brown in 1852. He

was a native of Towie, Strathdon, and the founders of Coutts's Bank came from the same district but belonged to another branch of the family. Mr. Coutts served his apprenticeship with Mr. Fullerton, druggist, who had a shop at the top of Broad Street, and was for a time with Mr. John Smith, who succeeded Mr. Fullerton. He was only twenty-three

MR. C. COUTTS.

when he took over the business at 26 Broad Street, which he developed largely to a prescribing one, many of his customers calling him "doctor." Since an illness in September 1907 the pharmacy has been mainly under the care of his eldest son, Mr. Chas. Coutts, jun., pharmacist. Mr. Coutts, sen., took an active interest in local public affairs, being a member of the old Parochial Board for a number of years. He was best known in connection with poorhouse work, being an active member of the Visiting Committee of

the East Poorhouse. He had been a deacon of the West U.F. Church, Aberdeen, since its foundation, and the minister (Rev. J. Esslemont Adams) referred on September 10 to his death in sympathetic terms. A widow and a family of four sons and three daughters survive him. Mr. Coutts joined the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association in 1868, and in 1870 occupied the presidential chair; later he held the post of librarian. He continued to be a member to the last, although in later years he found it inconvenient to take any part in the meetings. The funeral took place at St. Peter's Cemetery on September 11. There was a large gathering at the funeral, including a number of chemists, Messrs. Wallace, Ritchie, Giles, Chas. Simpson, W. F. Hay, W. Ness, A. G. Beattie, and J. Farquhar being present.

CARRUTHERS.—At Elm House, Beechgrove, Moffat, on September 7, Mr. William Carruthers, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-two. Mr. Carruthers appears to have caught a chill, which developed into pneumonia, on the Saturday previous to his death. He was in business at the corner of Pow and Udale Streets, Workington, for over forty years, retiring a few years back. His nephew joined him in business some twenty years ago, and later Mr. J. R. Taylor became a partner in the firm, which is still carried on at two pharmacies as Messrs. Carruthers & Taylor. Mr. Carruthers had a fine presence, and was more active than many men years younger. He was a devotee of curling and bowling. He filled various offices at the Edkin Street Presbyterian Church, Workington. He was a widower, but leaves two daughters. The funeral took place in St. John's Churchyard, Workington, on September 12, the local Chemists' Association sending a beautiful wreath.

DAVIS.—On August 30, Mr. James Bailey Davis, chemist and druggist, 3 Arnold Crescent, Hull.

HARROLD.—On August 10, Mr. Charles J. Harrold, chemist and druggist, Diep River, Cape Colony. The deceased was a native of Frome, Somersetshire. He qualified in England in 1873, and registered at the Cape in 1900. He had lived at Diep River for the past eleven years, had held the position of Field Cornet, and was recently appointed head of the census for the district.

JONES.—On August 29, Mr. Matthias Jones, chemist and druggist, 14 Chapel Street, Petersfield.

MACDONALD.—At 3 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., on September 8, Margaret Ethel MacDonald, daughter of the late Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., at one time President of the Chemical Society, and wife of Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., aged forty-one.

WALSH.—At his residence, Stork House, Crouch End, London, N., on September 8, Mr. Alfred Walsh, of Eschmann Bros. & Walsh, manufacturers of surgical instruments, aged sixty-two. Mr. Walsh's death was painfully sudden. He was in the garden last Friday evening, and was overcome by the heat, dying a short time later of apoplexy. He was the senior partner of the firm of Eschmann Bros. & Walsh, with which he had been connected for fifty years, having succeeded his father. Consequently he was very well known to many in the surgical-instrument and druggists' sundries' business. He had taken an active part in the parochial work of St. Luke's district, having been a member of the old St. Luke's vestry, and latterly he was on the Management Committee of St. Luke's parochial school, Old Street, and was connected with the Seckford Street branch of the City of London Savings Bank. The funeral took place at Kensal Green Cemetery on Thursday, and was largely attended.

WILLIAMS.—At 14 Esplanade, New Ferry, Cheshire, on September 8, Professor William Owen Williams, F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery at Liverpool University, aged fifty. Professor Williams, who had been ill for some days, died suddenly while talking to his son. His father, Professor W. Williams, was at one time on the staff of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, which he left to start a college of his own, the New Veterinary College, in Gayfield Square, Edinburgh, from which it was removed

to Leith Walk in 1886. At that time Mr. Owen Williams was an assistant to his father; he subsequently became a lecturer, and on his father's death succeeded him as principal of the College. A few years later, when the Liverpool University College established a veterinary department, the interests of the New Veterinary College were acquired, and Professor Williams removed to Liverpool as a principal member of the new staff. Professor Owen Williams was President of the Council of the R.C.V.S. 1902-4, and President of the National Veterinary Association in 1905-6. He had made many contributions to veterinary science, and had been editor of the "Veterinary Journal." He leaves two sons and a daughter.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. JOHANN J. M. H. SPIES, of Messrs. Spies Bros. & Co., colour and varnish manufacturers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., who died on July 24, aged sixty-one, left estate of the gross value of 13,814*l.*

MR. RICHARD BROWN, wholesale chemist, druggist, and salt merchant, Manor House, Spring Hill, Birmingham, who died on May 3, aged seventy, left estate of the gross value of 7,962*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, with net personalty 3,880*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

MR. CHARLES GEORGE FIELD, of Sandhurst Lodge, Worthing, Sussex, and of the firm of J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., soap-makers, Lambeth, S.E., who died on June 20, aged seventy-eight, left estate valued at 2,121*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* gross, with net personalty 1,022*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM HORNER, chemist and druggist, 186 Tong Road, Leeds, who died on July 1, aged forty-eight, left estate valued at 947*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* gross, with net personalty 274*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*. Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Susanna Maria Horner.

MR. JAMES MILLER HARDIE, Ph.C., Drumnacree, Alyth, formerly principal of Messrs. James Hardie & Son, pharmacists, Dundee, and a former member of the Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, who died on May 9, aged fifty-five, left, in addition to real estate of an estimated capital value of about 8,000*l.*, personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 17,337*l.* Probate of his deed of settlement, dated February 13, 1905, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Christina Thomson, or Hardie, of Drumnacree, the sole executrix.

MR. WILLIAM MORGAN, chemist and druggist, Rhosddu, Wrexham, Denbigh, formerly of Brierley Hill, Staffs, who died on May 25, aged sixty-three, left estate of the gross value of 11,215*l.*, with net personalty 11,169*l.*. The testator left to his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Morgan, an annuity during her widowhood of 100*l.*, and the residue of his estate upon trust for his children, or their issue if deceased, in equal shares.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. G. J. GOSTLING, chemist and druggist, Stowmarket, has been elected unopposed to a seat on the local Urban District Council.

MR. W. H. SIMMONS, B.Sc., F.C.S., has transferred his laboratory from Stoke Newington to 96 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

MESSRS. S. MAW, SON & SONS, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., inform us that it is forty-three years (not forty, as stated last week) since Mr. Charles Martin first started travelling for them.

SIR RONALD ROSS, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, makes the interesting suggestion to M.P.s who object to taking the official payment of 400*l.*, that they should give it for research work in his school laboratories.

MR. JOHN H. PATTERSON, president of the National Cash Register Companies, is to lecture to the employés of the British company at the Scala Theatre, Saturday, September 16, at 10.30 A.M. Some tickets are available to users of "Nationals," and others who may be interested

on application to the company direct at 225 Tottenham Court Road, W. The lecture is to be on the equipment of the companies' factory at Dayton, Ohio, and will be illustrated with kinemacolor pictures.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MESSRS. TABOR & CRESSWELL, chemists, have removed from 129 to 138 High Street, Kingsland, London, N.

THE TO-KALON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., have removed to "To-Kalon House," 212-214 Great Portland Street, London, W., with goods entrance at 67 and 68 Bolsover Street.

MR. F. B. KERSHAW has disposed of his business at Breck Street, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs, through Messrs. Brett & Co., chemists' transfer agents, Leicester, to Mr. James Foster.

MR. THOS. CROOK, chemist and druggist, late of Smethwick, has purchased the old-established business of Messrs. J. W. Sarjeant & Son, 26 Silver Street, Wellingborough. Mr. Crook will continue it under the old style.

MR. AARON FRANCIS, chemist and druggist, has taken over the branch business at 3 James Street, New Tredegar, of Messrs. Prichard & Davis, of Bargoed. The pharmacy had been under the management of Mr. Francis for some time past.

TRADE NOTES.

THE P.R.K.W. Co.'s number in Stamford Street, London, S.E., is 74, not 84, as given last week.

MESSRS. D. & W. GIBBS, LTD., have been awarded a Grand Prix for toilet-soaps at the Festival of Empire Imperial Exhibition now being held at the Crystal Palace.

"BROMURAL" SHOWCARDS.—Messrs. Knoll & Co., & Harp Lane, London, E.C., have issued two new attractive showcards in connection with "Bromural," their sleeplessness remedy. One is an embossed card printed in yellow on purple background, with broad frame-like gilt border. The other is a stout white card, printed in red and black. The inscriptions are terse and forceful. Chemists can obtain the cards on applying by postcard.

MESSRS. AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co., LTD., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, have been making for many years a Liebig's Beef and Malt Wine, and they are now giving it greater prominence among their products as an article whose value experience has proved. It is made with a sound port-wine, is bright, free from deposit, and palatable. It is supplied in reputed pint and quart bottles, with the retailer's own name and address on three dozen orders for those who desire to have a wine of their own.

THE NEW DUTCH TARIFF, which will be debated and doubtless adopted by the States-General after the vacation, places a duty equal to about 12 per cent. on the value of manufactured goods, raw materials in the strict sense of the term being free. Commenting on the new tariff, the "Cologne Gazette" states that "its effect will be felt in every department of German industry, and the only available means of meeting it is to terminate the existing treaty, under which Germany accords the Netherlands most-favoured-nation treatment, which can be done by giving six months' notice."

DUTY-FREE CHEMICALS INTO RUSSIA.—Up to April 1912 the following preparations are accorded duty-free admission in order to combat the diseases of the vine and fruit trees: Sulphur, all kinds; blue copperas, iron copperas, sulphocyanide of potassium, the preparation known as "bouillie instantanée Eclaircie," "verdet excelsior," lead arsenate, sodium arsenite, polysulphides of sodium, verdet vernorel (acetate of copper), "renommée No. 1, Fama," "renommée No. 2, Soufrée," "bouillie bordelaise Schlosing," "bouillie U. U. Gmel (unique usage)," chlorate of calcium, bisulphide of calcium, paper for rings required for covering up trunks of trees, and formalin.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Council-meeting.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, September 6, Sir Wm. J. Baxter, J.P., D.L. (President), in the chair. There were also present Dr. James A. Walsh, Dr. Chas. J. B. Dunlop, Messrs. W. F. Wells, Richard Blair, Henry V. Goldon, J. H. Bowden, and J. Burnett.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

Mr. FERRALL (Registrar) read the reply given by the King to the addresses presented by the Pharmaceutical Society and other public bodies, which was general in character. Mr. BLAIR thereupon expressed the hope that the King would have a residence in Ireland soon.

The PRESIDENT said it was his privilege, accompanied by the Vice-President, to present the address which the Council had voted for presentation to his Majesty on his arrival in Dublin. The exceedingly cordial welcome which the citizens gave his Majesty was manifested specially at Dublin Castle on that morning when such a vast number of public bodies met together in the Banquet Hall for the purpose of presenting their addresses. These addresses were presented in the usual manner, and the King gave to each one as he passed before him a copy of the reply, which he (the President) now held in his hand. The King then read the reply to all assembled in a most clear and distinct manner. All appreciated the warmth of the reply, and they felt that the King's visit to Dublin would long remain with their Majesties as a pleasant memory.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Ferrall) read a communication from the Assistant Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, transmitting a copy of a memorial from Mr. Mario McNally, R.D., who had been prosecuted at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society for breaches of the Pharmacy Act, and had been fined in the Dublin Police Court by Mr. Swifte, Chief Metropolitan Police Magistrate. Mr. Ferrall was directed as to the reply which he should send to the communication. The Secretary also submitted a communication from the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies transmitting a copy of the Pharmacy Act (Saskatchewan), 1911. He stated that he had already replied returning thanks.

The Royal Irish Constabulary notified the death of Mr. William Burns, R.D., Ballinamore, co. Leitrim.

A letter was submitted from the First Assistant Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, stating that the records had been destroyed by fire, and asking if he could obtain a complete set of past issues of the Society's Calendar. The Secretary was directed to send to the Assistant Commissioner as many past copies as could be conveniently spared.

An announcement was submitted from the Provisional Committee of the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique, The Hague, Holland, with reference to the foundation of an International Federation.

Announcements were also received from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, and from the Executive Committee of the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

Thanks were voted for donations from the Smithsonian Institution (four pamphlets) and from the American Pharmaceutical Association (Proceedings, 1910).

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Letters were received from the following notifying changes in their addresses:

Dr. R. M. Bronte, Ph.C., to 88 St. Stephen's Green South, Dublin.

Dr. T. M. Thomson, Ph.C., to 35 Harcourt Street, Dublin.
Mr. T. H. Brabazon, Ph.C., to care of Mr. Boddell, 25 Belmont Street, Montreal.

Mr. N. Graham, Ph.C., to 217 Lisburn Road, Belfast.
Mr. W. Kelly, Ph.C., to 6 Barton Street, off Rodon Street, Belfast.

Mr. T. W. McMurray, Ph.C., to Medical Hall, Dromore, co. Down.

Mr. Wm. Jas. Pollock, Ph.C., to Main Street, Ballymoney, co. Antrim.

Mr. J. O'Dea, R.D., to 74 Ashfield Road, Sneinton, Nottingham.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

The PRESIDENT said he would like to refer to the Pharmaceutical Conference, which, as President and delegate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, he had the honour of attending at Portsmouth. He arrived at Portsmouth on the Monday, and he was able to be present, he regretted to say, at only two days' Conference. But the time he was there enabled him to see with much gratification the very distinguished honour which was paid to their ex-President, Mr. Wells, who was President of the Conference, and to bear testimony to the courtesy and kindness which the local authorities in connection with the Conference extended to himself, as President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. He thought it was only right that he should say that he felt very proud indeed of their President, Mr. Wells. He had been present at several Conferences in the past, and he thought that Mr. Wells on that occasion had thoroughly sustained the traditions of the Presidency with dignity and with credit to himself and the Society of which he was such a brilliant and active member. He thought they owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Mayor of Portsmouth and local committee for the excellent way in which they had arranged for hospitality and pleasure to the visitors and for the success of the Conference. Under their guidance the Conference was a great success in every way; the weather was delightful, and he was sure the proceedings had resulted in forming an additional bond of union between Ireland and their sister country. It was only right that he should mention these matters, as delegates of the Society. (Hear, hear.)

EXAMINATIONS.

Letters were submitted from Messrs. J. R. Bunyan, T. B. Foster, and F. J. Molyneux submitting certificates from other bodies, and desiring preliminary registration. All were admitted to preliminary registration.

Reports were submitted from the examiners upon the Preliminary, Registered Druggist, Pharmaceutical Licence, and Pharmaceutical Assistant Examinations and from the Law Committee and the House Committee.

On the motion of Mr. BURNETT, seconded by Mr. BOWDEN, the following resolution was passed:

"That the pharmaceutical licences of G. H. Hadden, M. J. O'Callaghan, J. Mockler, H. F. Moore, J. R. Guiler, J. W. Hogan, R. J. Swanton, and D. McCarthy be sealed."

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by Mr. GOLDON, Dr. W. Vincent Johnston was re-elected one of the Examiners in Practical Pharmacy.

SCRUTINEERS OF THE BALLOT.

Mr. John Smith and Mr. J. H. Bowden were appointed scrutineers of the ballot for the election of members of Council next month.

COMPOUNDERS OF MEDICINE.

Mr. GOLDON proposed:

"That the Local Government Board be approached with regard to the employment of unqualified compounders of medicine to the Union workhouse hospitals and county infirmaries throughout the country, and to take such means as shall ensure that none but pharmaceutical chemists or apothecaries be employed to do such duties; and that the Local Government Board be requested to instruct their inspectors to see that this shall be done."

He said that in the majority of Union hospitals and county infirmaries the work of compounding was done by lay sisters or nursing sisters and by unqualified people; and in view of that fact he wished that the Local Government Board should be approached otherwise than in connection with the National Insurance Bill. They ought to be able to press upon the Local Government Board to see, through their inspectors, that this work should not be done by other than qualified persons. Although the medical officers were responsible to the Boards of Guardians they did not perform the duties.

Dr. WALSH seconded the motion. He said there were a great many small places where they could not possibly

afford a pharmaceutical chemist or apothecary in addition to the doctor; and in those cases the doctor himself should make up the medicines. If the doctors did not do it, pharmaceutical chemists or apothecaries should be appointed.

The motion was passed unanimously.

MEMBERSHIP.

On the motion of Mr. JOHN SMITH, seconded by the HON. TREASURER (Mr. Beggs), the following were elected to membership: Mr. Jas. S. Corcoran, Ph.C., 76 Talbot Street, Dublin; and Mr. Joseph S. Evans, Ph.C., 5 St. Stephen's Green North, Dublin.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by Mr. GOLDON, the following were nominated for membership: Mr. Henry Fergusson, Ph.C., 50 Drumcondra Road, Dublin; Mr. Wm. James McKane, Ph.C., the Medical Hall, King Street, Ballina, co. Mayo; Mr. David Warwick, Ph.C., Thornleigh, Parkgate, co. Antrim; and Mr. Dominick Walshe, Ph.C., Portumna, co. Galway.

ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

Bradford Chemists' Association.—At a meeting on Tuesday evening, September 12, in the Royal Hotel, Mr. Marmaduke Firth (President) in the chair, Mr. Carson, senr., Mr. D. S. Priestley, Mr. M. Firth, and Mr. W. E. Metcalfe were selected for re-appointment as divisional secretaries. The President referred in sympathetic terms to the death of Mr. R. W. Silson, and a vote of condolence was passed with the family, Mr. R. T. Silson briefly acknowledging. The President reported briefly on the progress of the National Insurance Bill. Some discussion on prices took place, the President saying that if the matter is left in the hands of the local health committees they would have great difficulty in fixing scales in each district. Mr. A. Faull said the German system is the only fair way. The President preferred a national scale to local scales. On the motion of Mr. A. Hanson, seconded by Mr. W. W. Head, it was decided to print cards for distribution to the members for display intimating to the public the effect of the new order regarding the sale by retail of mineral acids.

Hull Pharmacists' Association.—Mr. R. F. Jones presided over the first meeting of the session, held on Tuesday evening, September 12. Messrs. A. Richardson, Staning (Hon. Secretary), Robson, Snowden, Chapman, Robinson, Hebblethwaite, and Newton were also present. Letters were read from Mr. Mark Sykes, M.P., and Mr. T. R. Ferens, M.P., as to the National Insurance Bill. Both had supported Mr. Glyn-Jones. Satisfaction was expressed. The Secretary also read a letter from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society regarding the sale by an unqualified person of known, admitted, and approved remedies unstamped, but the case was considered not to be the best one to be brought under the notice of the authorities, Mr. Bremridge adding: "I think you may rest assured that some action will be taken with a view of bringing a good case before the Excise Authorities." On the motion of Mr. Staning, seconded by Mr. Newton, the following to be recommended as divisional secretaries: East Hull, Mr. Geo. Hoyles; West Hull, Mr. A. Richardson; Central Hull, Mr. Stoakes. This was agreed to. Some conversation ensued regarding the sale of mineral acids, as well as about inviting a leading member of a friendly society to speak about the National Insurance Bill, the latter being reserved. The next meeting was fixed for October 10.

Grimsby Pharmacists' Association.—Mr. Cornelius Willson presided over a meeting held at Dring's Hotel, Grimsby, on September 4. Others present were Messrs. H. W. Colley, F. W. Heely, H. Schofield, T. D. Sneath, W. G. Robinson, N. Fletcher, and C. H. Ashton (Secretary). After the minutes and correspondence had been read, the members considered a suggestion that the Association should prepare printed cards for their members asking the public to support chemists in the carrying out of the new poisonous substances regulation requiring mineral acids to be sold in poison-bottles. It was decided to reserve this question, the members thinking that the Pharmaceutical Society may take action.—Mr. Colley suggested that the Association should offer to the Education Committee a prize of books, to go to the chemist's apprentice obtaining the greatest number of marks in practical and theoretical chemistry during the session at the Technical School. This was unanimously agreed to, and the Secretary was instructed to arrange for a small deputation to wait upon the Secretary of the Committee. In response to a letter from the Pharmaceutical Society asking the Association to help in appointing divisional secretaries,

the following were nominated: Mr. Rainey for Spilsby and Mr. Dennis for Louth. Mr. Watson, of Caistor, has represented the Brigg Division, and in view of his retirement it was decided to ask him if he will retain the office.

London Salon of Photography.

WHETHER Photography can claim a position within the realms of Art or not is a question upon which there is a wide range of opinion among artists, many of whom look upon it with scorn, though they cannot deny its value, while as many hold it to be a really valuable aid to their powers of portraying beautiful nature. Such exhibitions as we have in the galleries of the Royal Water-colour Society at 5a Pall Mall East are valuable support to the claim of photographers to the recognition of their handiwork as something of real artistic worth.

The London Salon of Photography (hitherto known as the Photographic Salon) is a small body of the highly skilled people of the photographic world, who aim to bring artistic feeling and artistic effect into pictorial photography. All lovers of the beautiful can spend a delightful hour in a visit to the exhibition of their pictures. The coloured work is rather disappointing, but two examples—a Portrait of Percy Hetch, by D'Ora, and "The Sulky Cat," by Major Haig—are very good, the latter quite excellent, the very natural expression of the lady who holds the animal and the beautiful effect of the shadows being delightfully reproduced. Among the portraits, the most striking is one by Mr. Pirie Macdonald (207). Nowadays there seems to be a tendency in portraiture to sacrifice the personality of the subject to an exaggerated soft effect, mis-called "Artistic." Pure art in portraiture surely lies in the portraying of the subject with his personality rather than in the mere drawing of his outward appearance. Here we have a picture which, one feels, recalls the man's individuality. Mr. C. Willé contributes some fine work of this kind in Nos. 7, 8, and 24. Mr. Will Cadby sends a delicate study of Antony Asquith (43). There are many portraits, and the variety of skill shown in them makes the collection interesting.

Closely allied to portraiture are the figure studies, of which there are many examples. "The Modern Girl" (3), C. Borup, and Mr. Marcus Adam's work are very good, but particularly noticeable are those of children. One cannot but admire the wonderful results of this most difficult work. What a delightful little picture is No. 15, "In Hospital," by the Misses W. and G. Parrish, and how remarkably clear and natural is "The Quest," by Mr. Harold Cazneaux! "Nestlings" (149), also by the Misses Parrish; "The First-born" (26), by Mr. Percy Wright; "The Necklace" (114), by Miss Winifred Prout; "Springtime" (37) and "The Tiger and the Boy"—these last two could be better named—by Mr. H. Mortimer Lamb, are other charming pictures in which the artists must indeed have satisfaction.

The landscape work as a whole leaves little to be desired. Here it is that the soft effects add to the attractiveness of the picture. "The Abbey Towers" (32), by J. M. Sellors; "The Chalk Quarry" (130), by Mr. T. H. Scott; "The Thames" (137), by Mr. C. Yarnell Abbott, a beautiful Whistleresque impression, are only a few of the many delightful examples. Among the pictures that cannot be classified there is much real beauty—e.g., Mr. Fred Boissonnas' beautiful group of four dancing-girls; "Vers l'idéal" (199), perhaps the most striking picture in the room; "La Fontaine des Girondins, Bordeaux" (124), by Mr. R. Lincoln Cocks, a powerful study; Mrs. Will Cadby's charming little puppy (179); and the remarkable studies by Mr. Guido Rey.

The committee have had no light task in the selection of these two hundred pictures from the two thousand that were submitted to them. They have chosen well, and have allotted the limited space at their disposal very fairly to the display of the various classes of work. The Exhibition is open until October 21 from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. daily. During this time an interesting series of lectures on various aspects of pictorial photography is to be given on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, the galleries being open on these nights from 7 P.M. to 9.30 P.M.

Ceylon Citronella Oil.

THE recent discussion with regard to fixing a standard for the purity of Ceylon citronella oil has led Mr. N. Wickremaratne, agricultural instructor, to write a descriptive article on the industry as now carried on in Ceylon. The communication appeared in the April issue of the "Tropical Agriculturist," to the editor of which, Mr. J. C. Willis, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, we are indebted for photographs from which the accompanying engravings have been made. At the present time it

feet apart; the grass can be cut eight months after planting, and is cut every third month subsequently. An ordinary sickle is used, and women, as our pictures show, are employed. After cutting the grass is exposed to the sun for a day to wither. It is then carried to the factory stills, care being taken not to keep the grass in heaps, as this tends to cause fermentation and reduces the yield of oil. Many years ago the earthen still was in general use, but these old-fashioned stills are now rarely met with. The stills vary considerably in size, holding from 700 to 2,000 lb. of grass, and as a rule two are worked side by



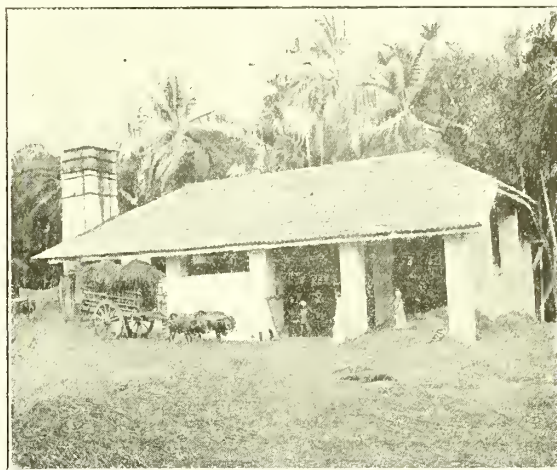
REAPING THE GRASS.

is estimated that there are about 40,000 acres in Ceylon under citronella grass, the number of stills in use being practically 500. The Galle district was formerly one of the most important centres, but cultivation of the grass is now confined to the Matara and parts of the Hambantota districts. The commonly cultivated variety and the one yielding the typical citronella oil is the *Lena-batu* grass, which is one of the three types of grasses grown in Ceylon, full particulars about which were



A NATIVE REAPER.

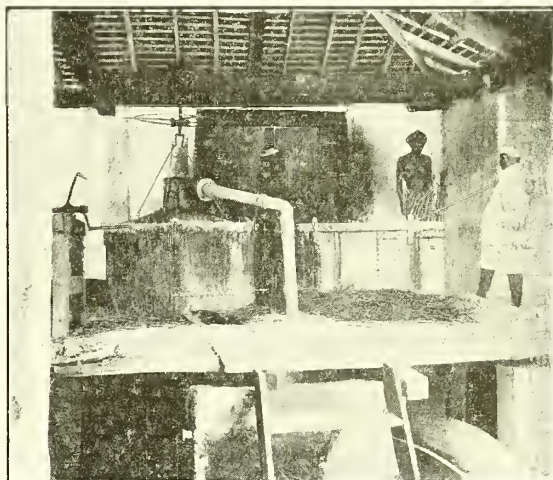
given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 19, 1910. Why preference is given to this variety is that it is hardy, does not require frequent replanting or careful attention, and gives a good yield, although the oil is not of the best quality. The grass is grown by planting shoots at regular distances one to two



VIEW OF FACTORY.

showing the chimney, a cartload of grass being brought in, a native at the furnace, and spent grass scattered about to be dried before being used for fuel.

side in the same factory, this method considerably expediting the work; while distillation is going on in one still the other is packed with grass. Distillation is usually completed in about six hours, and two distillations are made in a day. The spent grass, which is shown outside the factory in the third picture, is used as fuel for the boiler.



STILLS IN WHICH GRASS IS TREATED.

Still on the left is being used and the one on the right is being packed with grass.

The steam enters the still at the bottom, and passes through the grass, forcing out the essential oil in the form of vapour. This vapour finds its outlet through the top, and passes into a coil of piping, which is suspended in a tank of water with a constant inflow of cold water to keep the temperature low. The length of the condenser varies from

30 to 60 ft. After passing through a filter, the condensed vapour, in the form of water and oil, ultimately enters a cylinder. The oil floats on the top of the water, which is drawn out from below. The oil is then skimmed off with a cup, but previous to being shipped it is subjected to several filterings. Mr. Wickremaratne states that an acre of citronella will yield about 4,500 lb. of grass per crop (quarterly) or about 18,000 lb. per annum. Good grass will yield about 17 lb. of oil per crop, or about 63 lb. per year.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

New Rare Elements.—According to Welsbach ("Zeit. Anorg. Chem.," 1911, 439), the so-called element thulium is found to consist of three distinct elements. In a spectroscopic examination it was found that of these Tu(1) is between aldebaranium and Tu(2). Tu(2) forms a white sesquioxide, and is very difficult to purify. Tu(3) has not yet been isolated.

New Morphine Derivatives.—A patent has been granted in the United States to H. Horbein and Fr. Bayer & Co. for the preparation of acyl derivatives of morphine. If morphine be heated for five or six hours with absolute formic acid, a new compound, monoformyl-morphine, is obtained. This body, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot O \cdot COH + H_2O$, forms a white powder, melting at 220° - 225° . It is easily soluble in alcohol and chloroform, but only with difficulty in water. It is stated to be less poisonous than any other similar morphine derivative.

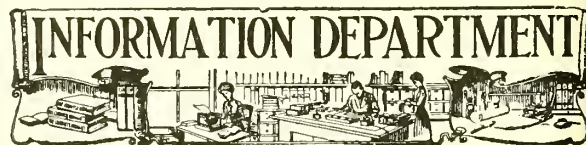
A New Sesquiterpene.—Odell has obtained, by the steam-distillation of the sawdust of the coniferous tree known in the United States as the Southern cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), an essential oil which was found to consist chiefly of a sesquiterpene not hitherto recognised ("Jour. Amer. Chem. Soc.," 1911, 755). The sesquiterpene, to which the name cypressene has been given, boils at 213° - 220° at 35 mm., has a specific gravity 0.9647 at 18° , optical rotation $+6.53^{\circ}$, and refractive index 1.5240 at 22° . A solution in chloroform or acetic acid yields an intense red colour with sulphuric acid. An aldehyde of the formula $C_{15}H_{24}O$ has also been separated. It boils at 132° - 135° at 35 mm., and has a specific gravity of 0.9469 at 20° , and a refractive index of 1.5040 at 20° . To this body the name cyprial has been assigned.

Dammar Resins.—The analysis of dammar resins presents considerable difficulty to the analyst, and the figures published by Coffignier ("Bull. Soc. Chim.," 9, 549) will be of much value. He gives the following figures for six different varieties:

Variety	Specific gravity	Melting point	Acid value	Saponification value
(1) Padang ...	1.036	95°	31.4	33.7
(2) Borneo ...	1.048	120°	35.1	64.5
(3) Singapore ...	1.057	95°	30.1	39.3
(4) Pontianak ...	1.025	110°	19.9	30.9
(5) Sumatra ...	1.004	190°	59.6	64.5
(6) Batjan ...	1.032	105°	18.5	19.6

Opium Assay.—Debourdeaux has carried out an elaborate series of experiments ("Journal de Pharmacie," 1911, 105) on the various methods of determining morphine, principally from the point of view of the processes prescribed by the principal Pharmacopoeias. As a result he formulates the following general conclusions as to morphine-determination: (1) It is essential to use lime as the agent to displace combined morphine in natural opium from its salts, in order to obtain a correct result. (2) Where opium is to be used for the manufacture of liquid preparations, such as extract or tincture, water only, without any lime, should be used, and to an extent of not more than ten times the weight of the opium employed. By this means only the morphine which can be extracted by the solvent will be determined. If lime be used in such cases the final preparation may have a less morphine-content than the morphine-value of the opium would indicate. (3) The most correct process is one based on the use of chloride of ammonium. The details of what the author considers to be the most useful process are as follows: Fifteen grams of opium is well triturated with 6 grams of slaked lime, and rubbed down with water to make 171 grams. The mixture, with frequent stirring, is left for two hours. 105 grams (or 104 c.c.) of the liquid, after

filtration, is treated with 10 c.c. of 95-per-cent. alcohol, well shaken, and 50 c.c. of ether added. The mixture is again well shaken and 2 grams of ammonium chloride added. The whole is shaken until the chloride is dissolved, and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours. The ether is decanted on to a tared Gooch crucible. Ten c.c. of ether is now added to the liquid, which is well shaken, and on separation the ether is poured on to the crucible. The liquid is then filtered, the crystals adherent to the side of the flask being detached in the usual manner, and the morphine washed with six successive quantities of water saturated with ether and with morphine. The morphine is then dried at 100° ; it is then washed with five successive quantities of pure benzene (C_6H_6), dried at 100° , and weighed.



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Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."
Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 156/13. "Apt" nail-clipper.
- 157/74. Duraner Face Cream.
- 157/74. "Cuprosal" (an ointment).
- 155/67. "Chondrin": who makes?
- 155/69. "Antalin": who supplies?
- 155/3. Farrington's Alkaline Tablets.
- 154/62. Clarke's Gonorrhoea Injection.
- 147/54. Fumigating paper, rose odour.
- 158/49. "Akeur" (S. P. Remedy Co.).
- 155/300. Lloyd's Stomach Preparation.
- 153/25. Creosoted time: manufacturers.
- 155/46. Address of Isham Water Co., Ltd.
- 153/55. "Akinetos" acid-proof rubber sheeting.
- 152/68. Smith's "Cambrian Essence of Smoke."
- 152/24. "Vita" vacuum flask: address of makers.
- 158/64. "Preventum" tooth-brushes: London supply.
- 155/5. Radio-active menthol iodine (de Szendeffy): suppliers.
- 158/490. Dr. Jones's Blood Capsules (made by the Dr. Jones Medicine Co.).
- 155/10. Makers of, or agents for, Eau de Cologne, 4-oz. size, costing about 8s. dozen.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles can be obtained, and in many cases we have given the actual makers. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Anti-rheumatic rings (export) (155/22).
- Berendes' & Bayer's tubercular remedy (151/47).
- Boldoot's Eau de Cologne (156/49).
- Brown's "Fly Coils" (155/66).
- Carbolineum (150/60).
- Cerbrine (and combinations) (154/100).
- Cremogen (Swiss inquiry) (154/46).
- Dentist's modelling - wax machine (156/69).
- Electric flash-lamps (156/40).
- Electrozone bleach and disinfectant (160/35).
- Enamelled-iron bed-pans (149/52).
- Gilliard, P. Monnet et Carrier's agents (156/16).
- Gossage's soaps (German inquiry) (155/4).
- Harrogate salts (156/67).
- Irish moss (in powder) (153/3).
- Iodogenol (Pepin) (154/1).
- Iron sulphide (153/63).
- Kolentos (154/37).
- "Lanco" perfumes (154/27).
- Lavona de Composé (155/34).
- Leo's pellets (152/11).
- Lupulin (155/15).
- Minerolin (154/10).
- Oil of pastinaca (152/20).
- Opal pots (agents) (153/41).
- Paper spitting-cups (French inquiry) (155/16).
- Photographic postcards (gaslight, etc.) (155/29).
- Pineozone (154/270).
- Polarite (156/74).
- "Pom Pom" fly-catcher (156/34).
- Porcelain pots (155/10).
- Potassium permanganate (153/630).
- Quinton Polyclinic (150/64).
- Rubber sundries (155/44).
- Soda silicate (156/11).
- Slints (149/20).
- Suchard's chocolate (153/67).

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

Dr. Hosseus's Article on Rhubarb

suggests a few more notes on the same subject. The area over which the true rhubarb grew in olden times, and from which it was by various routes exported, probably explains most of the uncertainty there was as to its geographical source; but it can scarcely be doubted that different varieties were confused, and a good deal of uncertainty existed as to the botanical source also. Dr. Hosseus says that we find invariably that in the early literature of the subject the drug is said to have originated in Tangutland, but Tangutland is itself a term of somewhat uncertain meaning. Abulghazi, in his History of the Tartars, tells us that Zingis Chan, after his invasion of Cathay (China), laid siege to the town of Akashin in "the Country of Tangut," which his French translator describes as being divided into two parts, of which the southernmost only, lying between the desert of Gobi and the Himalayas, is, properly speaking, Tangut; and this is in accordance with the map accompanying the work, in which the northern portion of the kingdom is named Tibet, the southern Tangut. According to Tavernier, the "most excellent rhubarb" came from Bhotan, close upon the southern border, if not in those days an actual part, of this Tangut. He was there early in the seventeenth century, and describes the mode of drying the root:

"It is a root (he says) which they cut in pieces, and stringing them by ten or twelve together, hang them up a-drying; being dried, the merchants must carry it very carefully, for if it takes wet it is utterly spoiled, and they had need to carry it the most speedy way, for it is apt to corrupt, or if not 'twill by time eat out its own Heart."

This is a very long way from Szechuan, and the speediest way to Europe led in the opposite direction, the ordinary trade-route being through Patna on the Ganges. Hence no doubt the name "Rheum Indicum," which Dodoens gives to rhubarb. Gerard tells us that "Tanguth" rhubarb came to us by way of Cataia, Persia, and Egypt, but his geography is hopelessly confused. I had something to say on the history of rhubarb pill; this must wait.

Examinations and Scholarships

are subjects on which Sir William Ramsay holds decided opinions; he is adverse to both. Examination is obviously but a rough and ready test, whether of knowledge or of practical efficiency, while of education in the wider sense it is really no test at all; but, obvious as this is, nobody has yet devised a practicable substitute for it, and, serious as are its defects, it has a good many advantages. As compared with the system favoured by Sir William Ramsay, it is less open to favouritism and caprice and the suspicion of interested motives, and is more easily adapted to the varying conditions of candidates. A system meant for universal use should be as open and invariable as possible in its action; the result of its action should be such as can be tested by everybody, or rather such as needs no testing but speaks for itself. Here again examination has an advantage over selection by teachers. The fact is that

Teachers are no more Infallible

than examiners, and are much more likely to be swayed by considerations which have little or no reference to the capacity of the candidate. The admitted evils of the present system can be met by reforms in the character of the examinations, and by improving the breed of examiners. As for scholarships to speak of them as bribes sounds like sheer perversity;

they are not given until they are earned, and they no more "pauperise" the recipient than any monetary reward does so. If they are peculiar to this country we are in this respect, as in some others, ahead of our neighbours. That there are abuses of scholarships is true enough, but that is nothing against the principle. Sir William Ramsay says, too, that we train only workmen and foremen, not captains of industry, such as other countries produce. Curiously enough, I read only last week in a leading review that we are beating Germany in scientific research; she, intent on commercial profit above all things, is losing ground in this respect; we, following science for its own sake, are gaining ground. This appears to be a direct contradiction of Sir William Ramsay's view. Which is right?

Examinations of Some Kind

are a necessity, but I agree with you in thinking that the last word has not been spoken when we are told that the pharmacist can only be certified by the display of his airs and graces at Galen Place or York Place as the case may be. Your suggestion that marks should be awarded for progress during apprenticeship is admirable, and if such a scheme were practicable it would be ideal. The question is, is it practicable? As a universal and compulsory scheme I should say "No," but as a partial and voluntary scheme, one that might be tested experimentally for a few years, it might, I think, succeed fairly well. So much, however, depends on the enthusiasm and the ability of the men who work a scheme that your suggestion contains in it the seeds of decay unless the right man is forthcoming to carry it through. Is there any reason why the worthy President of the Pharmaceutical Society should not signalise his first year of office by an attempt to introduce something along this line? The compulsory curriculum is at present lying in a backwater, and everyone concerned is doubtless glad to be rid of it for a time. Perhaps some exercise of the imagination along fresh lines might lead to a scheme that would be received with much more general acceptance than the ill-fated proposals introduced a year ago.

The Sea-water Treat

is by no means new. It is some years since Quinton brought forward his theory, and full accounts of it are to be found in standard (which usually means forgotten) works of reference. If my memory does not mislead me, a long, scientific (and, of course, prosaic) article appeared in the "Medical Annual" a year or two ago, which was illustrated with dozens of photographs of cases "before" and "after" treatment with the sea-water. No one has ever disputed the genuineness of these cases, but the treatment never "caught on," for reasons probably not difficult of explanation. This unfortunately is the fate of many great discoveries; if no one is interested in making their virtues known, they are forgotten in the crowd of new speculations that are always being advanced. So long as any treatment is left in the hands of the elect it will be quite all right, and no one will find fault even if it die of neglect. But let an attempt be made to bring the blessings, such as they are, of sea-water or any other remedy within reach of the poor by unorthodox methods, and at once the sarcasm of the modern medical editor comes into play. The accounts published in the Yellow Press are no more wonderful than what have elsewhere appeared, but instead of being scientific they are now "picturesque," and, of course, unreliable, and the moment the public get to hear of the treatment and to seek its benefits, then it is time for the "B.M.J." to issue its bull of excommunication.

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LIQUORS

Editorial Articles.

Government Laboratory Report.

THE report of his first complete year of work by Dr. James J. Dobbie, F.R.S., since his succeeding Sir T. Edward Thorpe, F.R.S., as Principal Government Chemist, was submitted to the Commissioners of the Treasury on July 24, and was published last Saturday. It is also of interest as being the first report to appear since the Laboratory was transferred from the Customs and Excise to the Treasury—a fact first made public in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 21, 1911, and now notified by Dr. Dobbie in the following paragraph:

"In accordance with your Lordships' directions, the Government Laboratory was separated from the Customs and Excise on April 1 last and constituted a distinct department subordinate to the Treasury. This change will render some modification of the form and arrangement of the annual report necessary in the future. The present report, which relates exclusively to the work of the past year, is compiled on the same lines as previous reports issued while the laboratory was under the administration of the Board of Customs and Excise."

Dr. Dobbie has the gift of presenting dry facts in a way which catches the public eye, the present report having had exceptional publicity through the daily newspapers. He also makes casual remarks of an explanatory nature, which give outsiders items of information that are generally regarded as official secrets. The report is arranged under three headings—(1) the work done by the Government Laboratory in connection with the Board of Customs and Excise; (2) work in connection with other Government departments; and (3) work in connection with the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act. In the year which ended on March 31, 1911, more analyses were done by the Customs and Excise laboratories—viz., 186,044, against 170,033, exported beer, wines, tea, and matches (analysed for white phosphorus) showing considerable increases. Dealing with the liquids examined, Dr. Dobbie mentions that some imported "malt extract" is treated as beer; when spirit and sugar are added to cider it pays duty as "sweetened spirits," and that 15 per cent. of proof spirit is allowed in fusel oil duty-free, and the equivalent as acetic ether in amyl and butyl acetates, alcohol and acetic ether being thus regarded as "accidental and unessential by-products." It may be further noted that wine which has become unsound may be delivered free of duty if sufficient acetic acid or vinegar is added to it. With reference to dry goods, Dr. Dobbie mentions that three samples of Maté (Paraguay tea)

were submitted, but delivered free of duty, for though it contains theine, it is not "botanically or commercially the substance referred to in the tariff as tea." That is a sane and sound view of the matter: we wish the same mind contrasted methyl alcohol and spirits similarly. Reference is also made under Tobacco to the number of samples of nicotine and denatured tobacco examined, and the report says:

"The number of samples of these preparations having tobacco or nicotine as a basis continues to increase, indicating that they are still growing in favour with farmers and horticulturists as substitutes for the arsenical preparations formerly so much in vogue."

This observation induces a smile, for the Government Departments which were concerned in securing amendment of the law to permit freer retail sale of nicotine preparations must have earned the anathemas of makers of arsenical preparations if it be a fact that nicotine has displaced them largely, which we doubt.

No part of the report has such importance to the drug-trade as that dealing with spirits. This seems an anachronism, considering that a comparatively small part of the revenue from spirits is derived from that used by the drug-trade. On the other hand, the latter is of more significance to the Government Laboratory than the former. Thus the samples of spirits from distillers and compounders examined during the year numbered 5,815, while no fewer than 19,502 samples of medicinal tinctures, etc., were examined. This is a remarkable—indeed, astonishing—contrast, and no other figures could be adduced to show how closely the revenue presses upon the drug-trade, for the sole reason that a solvent necessary in the preparation of certain medicines happens to be an article which is also used as an intoxicating beverage, and for that reason is used to obtain national revenue and taxed prodigiously so as to limit its consumption. Note, again, the figures of the analytical control—5,815 from the intoxicating-liquor trade, and 19,502 from the drug-trade. The latter refers solely to medicinal tinctures, etc., exported under drawback (there were 17,338 only in the previous year), and the result of the Government Laboratory analysis was to find that in 236 instances the alcoholic strength claimed by the exporter was in excess of that found (*i.e.*, 1 in every 74 samples), the discrepancies being solely due to loss of spirit by evaporation while in stock, clerical errors, or carelessness of the exporters' employes. This is a compliment to the accuracy of wholesale druggists' analyses, for of 3,017 samples of British compounds examined, the declaration made by the traders of the strength of the spirits was found to be erroneous in 496 cases—*i.e.*, 1 in 6. It is gratifying to note that the exports of tinctures, essences, perfumes, etc., under drawback showed a 20-per-cent. increase—*viz.*, 179,477 proof gals., against 150,183 proof gals. in 1909-10. This brings the total to 1,023,886 proof gals. since the privilege was instituted on January 1, 1889. This has been splendid business for the wholesale drug-trade as a whole; it has helped export trading, and the business has been done with remarkable freedom from abuse—*e.g.*, as by illicit use of methylated spirit. Excise officers are always on the *qui vive* for that, and last year examined 2,358 samples of liniments, etc., for methylated spirit, and in "one or two cases" only was it found, but inquiry showed that there was no intentional fraud. Another compliment to the wholesale drug-trade.

The section of the report which deals with methylated spirits also concerns the drug-trade especially. We get the usual details of the naphtha examined, all the wood-naphtha samples submitted last year being approved. This is a record. The total quantities of spirit issued

duty-free for all purposes during the years ended March 31, 1911, 1910, and 1909, were as follows:

Kind of spirit	1911			1910			1909		
	Proof gals.			Proof gals.			Proof gals.		
A	2,407,578	...	...	2,302,091	...	...	2,395,306
B	4,323,452	...	...	3,859,153	...	...	3,884,739
C	622,782	...	...	519,818	...	...	439,038
D	5,193	...	...	4,951	...	...	4,815
Total ...	7,359,005			6,686,018			6,723,898		

- A, Mineralised methylated spirit for domestic use.
 B, Industrial methylated spirit for manufacturing-purposes.
 C, Spirit otherwise denatured for manufacturing-purposes.
 D, Spirit for use in science laboratories at universities, colleges, etc.

These figures show that there has been a large increase in the issue of both kinds of methylated spirit over the quantities delivered last year. Elsewhere in the report Dr. Dobbie states that the industrial spirit issued to manufacturers was 473,410 bulk gals. in excess of that delivered during 1910, and the mineralised spirit showed an increase of 129,920 gals. This increase was partly due to the stocks of manufacturers and retailers having been allowed to get very low during the financial year ended on March 31, 1910, but mainly, no doubt, to the improved conditions of trade in the past financial year. During the year 503 applications connected with the use of methylated spirit were referred to the Government Laboratory, making a total of 2,868 since the introduction of industrial methylated spirit in October 1906. From these applications and other information Dr. Dobbie has every reason to believe that the regulations with respect to the use of industrial methylated spirit are generally accepted as satisfactory by manufacturers who use the spirit. He gives a table (which we print elsewhere in this issue) showing the industries in which the spirit is used. The rest of the report deals with the work done for other Government departments and on reference samples. Among the latter there was not a single drug. Under all the Acts, 103 samples were examined, and in 93 cases the Government chemists agreed with the public analyst, in nine cases there was disagreement, and in one case no certificate was issued. From which it appears that the reserve sample is justified in one case out of ten in which it is used.

August Trade.

The Board of Trade Returns of the export and import trade of the United Kingdom during August show a decided falling-off both in imports and exports. This is not surprising when it is remembered that a considerable part of the Port of London's trade was hung up for a fortnight through strikes, and that Liverpool and Manchester suffered even more severely. Other causes contributing to the decline have been the disturbance to the markets by the Franco-German situation and a partial failure of the world's crops (India in particular) through the disastrous heat and drought of the summer. The broad figures show a decrease in imports of 1,413,300*l.* to 50,605,513*l.*, equal to 2.7 per cent. less; while in exports the decline was 2,556,200*l.* to 36,082,700*l.*, or 6.6 per cent. less, and in re-exports of colonial and foreign merchandise the decline was 1,450,200*l.*, or 17.9 per cent. This item reflects the dislocation of trade caused by the strikes, as many cargoes were diverted to Continental ports in order to save delay. Both British imports and exports last month, however, were larger than in August 1909. As regards imports, the decline, compared with 1911, was in raw materials chiefly, the falling-off amounting to 2,217,000*l.* Of this, 241,300*l.* represents a shrinkage in oils, oilseeds, and allied produce, this having been continuous for some months

past. Another 400,000*l.* of the decline is accounted for by cheaper rubber, as the quantity actually received was larger. Cotton and wool, however, show the biggest declines. Food and drink were up by 1,270,700*l.*, and in imports of manufactured goods there was a slight decline of 400,700*l.* affecting the bulk of the scheduled items. In this category, chemicals, drugs, and the like were 54,600*l.* less, the imports for the month reaching 938,300*l.* The shrinkage was of an all-round character, the chief items affected being tanning substances (myrobalans and valonia), followed by boron compounds, saltpetre, and coal-products not dyes. Quinine and quinine salts increased by 12,861 oz., or 303*l.*; glycerin by 5,497 cwt., or 20,024*l.*; and painters' colours and pigments by 17,937 cwt., or 731*l.*

On the export side the figures are perhaps not so bad as they look at first glance, simply for the reason that "new ships" declined by 1,713,224*l.* It is common knowledge that the shipbuilding industry is busy, and one month cannot be compared with another in this respect. Business in the cotton-trade continues good, this item showing an increase of 1,226,900*l.* (eight months' increase 10,074,836*l.*); but apart from this practically every heading shows a decline, a bright exception being an expansion of 80,379*l.* in chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours, the shipments amounting to 1,501,233*l.* Taking the expired portion of the year in the chemical industry the figures are astonishing, no less than 13,255,000*l.* worth of goods having been shipped, being 1,150,960*l.* more than last year and 2,274,077*l.* more than in 1909. Last month's trading in chemicals was noticeable for the expansion in aniline oil and toluidine, benzol and toluol, refined coal-tar and varnish, tar oil, creosote, glycerin, copper sulphate, sulphuric acid, ammonia sulphate, and other chemical manures. On the other hand, bleaching-powder shrunk 50 per cent., soda compounds were stationary, while drug and medicinal preparations declined from 149,517*l.* to 130,805*l.* Quinine and quinine salts improved from 140,479 oz. to 273,272 oz. On the completed eight months of this year the following figures are given for drugs and medicinal preparations:

1909	1910	1911
£1,103,069	£1,245,764	£1,254,906

These figures, appertaining as they do to the British wholesale drug-trade, cannot but be regarded as very satisfactory, and when applied to last month's trading—when the returns declined in many of the principal industries—they reveal a remarkable vitality, and it is to be hoped that strenuous efforts will be made to increase the improvement for the remainder of the year.

Condensed Milk in Dietary.

Food Report No. 15 to the Local Government Board by Dr. F. J. H. Coutts gives the results of an inquiry in regard to condensed milks with special reference to their use as infants' foods. The inquiry has added but little to what is already known, but the report collates and brings up to date much important information on the subject.

An introduction by Dr. A. Newsholme, medical officer to the Local Government Board, summarises the dietetic objections to feeding infants on condensed milk. With machine-skimmed condensed milks the infant is deprived of the fat essential for growth and health, while the excess of sugar in them is a serious drawback to the use of the full-cream variety, except as a temporary expedient, when it appears to be a suitable substitute for fresh cow's milk. Experimental investigations by Drs. Gordon and Emslie

point to the conclusion that pathogenic organisms, such as those of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever, are destroyed during the process of condensing milk. Direct experiments by Professor Delépine with artificially infected milk shows this to be the case with tubercle bacilli. It is also pointed out that the liability of condensed milk to contamination after the tin has been opened makes it a dangerous food for infants during the summer months. Epidemic diarrhoea is most rife among babies fed on condensed milk, and the tendency to rickets is possibly even more serious.

Dr. Coutts states that full-cream condensed milk is marketed in fully sweetened, partially sweetened, and unsweetened varieties, while of machine-skimmed condensed milks only the fully sweetened kind is manufactured on a large scale. He finds that the use of skimmed condensed milk has steadily increased, with a corresponding diminution of the use of full-cream condensed milk. The imports of condensed milk in 1902 were: from skimmed milk 307,984 cwt., and from full-cream milk 554,389 cwt. The corresponding figures for 1909 were 507,304 cwt. and 436,055 cwt. The imports of unsweetened condensed milk (full cream) in the same two years were nearly the same (about 47,000 cwt.). As regards home production the English factories make only the full-cream variety of condensed milk, while Irish factories produce chiefly the machine-skimmed product. Analytical tables show that there are considerable variations in the composition of condensed milks, even with the same brand, due mainly to differences as to extent of condensation and partly also to variations in composition of the original milk. Preservatives other than sugar were absent from practically all the samples examined. Although the condensation-process markedly reduces the number of bacteria, condensed milk is not a sterile product. The organisms which have been found therein include streptococci, staphylococci, diplococci, spore-bearing bacilli of the subtilis type, lactic acid producing organisms, anaerobic organisms of the type of *Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes*, sarcinae, and yeasts. It is probable that the larger proportion of these organisms gain admission while condensed milk is cooling and filled into tins. The organisms of the *Bacillus coli communis* group are all killed during the condensation-process.

Dr. Coutts gives figures showing that with a good quality sweetened condensed milk prepared for a young baby according to the manufacturer's directions (dilute 1 to 14), and using a teaspoon as measure, a mixture is obtained considerably deficient in fat as compared with human milk and containing an excess of sugar. This by no means constitutes a starvation diet, as some writers would have one believe. Dilution of 1 to 7, as recommended for older children, shows a slight deficiency in fat and excess of sugar as compared with cow's milk. Dr. Coutts also adds:

"I think that there has been some tendency to exaggerate the evil effects of feeding on full-cream condensed milk, and that probably a considerable proportion of children may thrive tolerably well when fed even over prolonged periods with a high quality of condensed milk, diluted according to the directions given by the manufacturer as carried out by the ordinary mother or nurse, especially if care be taken to avoid this form of diet during the hot summer months on account of the danger of epidemic diarrhoea."

Dr. Coutts also deals with the cost of the milk. An interesting examination of the statements in regard to infant feeding on 109 brands of machine-skimmed condensed milk is given, and shows that many are misleading. The report concludes with suggestions in regard to additional requirements which should be insisted on besides those already imposed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. These are briefly:

(1) A clear declaration on the labels of tins of machine-skimmed condensed milk, separate from other matter, such as "Skimmed milk—Unfit for Infants."

(2) The prohibition of the use of any preservative other than sugar in preparing condensed milk.

(3) It would be advantageous if public authorities are given power to require withdrawal of all tins of condensed milk considered to be improperly labelled.

(4) Declaration of fat percentage, such as "This milk contains not less than — per cent. of milk-fat."

(5) The marking of tins so as to be able to identify the responsible manufacturer or dealer.

The keynote of the whole report is that condensed milk is not suitable for feeding infants; but it should be added that, given certain common precautions, the best qualities of such milk hold a useful place in dietetics, and it is to be regretted that these products are coupled in the report with skimmed milks. It required no Government department to point out the deficiencies of the latter, yet poor though they are, they have fed many an infant who otherwise would have starved to death. But that is another story—the terrible poverty which prevails in this land of wealth.

Our Birthday.

No. 1 of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was published on September 15, 1859, so that the present issue begins our fifty-third year.

Exports to Japan.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that from October 1 next the Japanese Customs Authorities will require that all invoices for goods exported to Japan shall be signed by the "seller" in the country of production. The term "seller" is to be understood to mean the "last seller" or "supplier," and does not include the London house of an importer. Press copies of invoices will not be accepted by the Japanese authorities.—*C. & D.*, August 19.

The above innocent-looking paragraph refers to the latest requirement of the Japanese Government in regard to the certification of invoices, and its terms when fully realised will rouse the resentment of exporters to Japan. Although London only is mentioned, the regulation will apply to all firms in the United Kingdom, and it is quite unlikely they will consent to reveal on their invoices the names of their suppliers, and thus give a direct invitation to their indentors to "go direct" to the actual source of supply. The regulation, it will be seen, "does not include the London house of an importer," and in many instances where goods have undergone several processes it will be impossible to state the "supplier." There is no doubt that remonstrances will be forthcoming, as the requirements of the Customs authorities are altogether absurd, and shippers cannot be expected to give away information inimical to their interests.

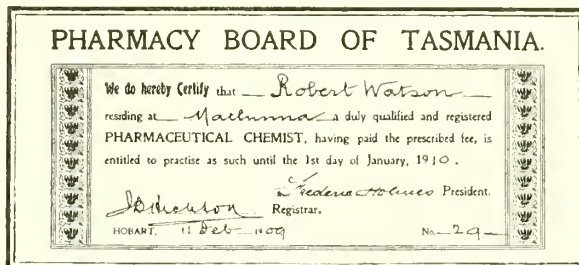
Prescribing and Dispensing.

Mr. Prosper H. Marsden, Ph.C., F.C.S., recently contributed to the "Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journal" an article on "The Prescribing and Dispensing of Medicines," which has now been issued in pamphlet form. Beginning with a reference to prescribing as an alleged lost art, he mentions Paris and his "Pharmacologia." Pereira's "Selecta," and other works dealing with prescriptions, discussing the changes in the training of medical practitioners whereby they are now less familiar with materia medica and pharmacy, because these subjects have been reduced to a minimum in the medical curriculum; indeed, the Conjoint Board (London) require no materia medica. Yet, Mr. Marsden points out, the medical man obtains the same legal right to dispense as the pharmacist does. After considering the property in the prescription, repetitions, and cognate matters, Mr. Marsden concludes

with some thoughts on the medical benefit provided in the National Insurance Bill.

Annual Certificates.

We are indebted to a Tasmanian subscriber for his 1910 certificate of registration, which we reproduce:



The original measures 13 in. by 6½ in., and the black line outside has half a dozen very fine lines within it. These have disappeared in the process of reproduction. The certificate is a little more ornate than the Minor examination certificate, to which it is seemingly the prototype, or has the Tasmanian Board followed Bloomsbury's bad example?

Opium and Morphine Licences in Bengal.

In our issue of August 19 (index folio 312) we referred to the fact that importers' licences are now necessary before chemists and druggists in Bengal are allowed to import opium and its alkaloids and preparations. The new regulation, as might have been anticipated, has given rise to a good deal of complaint among wholesale firms who have imported these drugs for years without hindrance. These complaints are voiced by a correspondent in the Calcutta "Capital" of August 24, who states that the importation of certain preparations (which include chlorodyne, Dover powder, paregoric, Warburg's tincture, opium liniment, laudanum, heroin, etc.) is now restricted to a few persons, the granting of the licences being left in the hands of Mr. Oldham, the Commissioner for Excise. The interpretation of what constitutes "preparations" has been left to the sense of the Customs department. As matters now stand in Calcutta, eleven firms have been granted licences, and, curiously enough, the second and third largest bazaar dealers have been refused licences, which, however, have been granted to all firms having a European name, of which there are six, the remaining five being Hindus, while Mohamedan firms have been refused. According to the "Capital" correspondent, three out of the eleven firms are quite small concerns, who are not importers, but five or six large importers who formerly supplied these smaller concerns with drugs have now to turn round and buy from their competitors at prices which have gone up by 20 per cent. These new regulations are, no doubt, the outcome of the Shanghai Opium Conference, but the situation is somewhat illogical, as anyone can buy at a Government shop a tola of opium (180 gr.) for nine annas without let or hindrance. Evidently more discrimination is wanted in the granting or withholding of these licences. When first referring to this matter we pointed out the desirability of London exporters obtaining confirmation of their indents for all these preparations, and they have no doubt profited by this warning. Already codeia and chlorodyne have been confiscated on arrival, although in some instances they were ordered three months ago.

EXTRACTS of tea, coffee, chicory, and tobacco are forbidden to be imported into the United Kingdom by order of the Revenue authorities.

The Essential Oils of the British Pharmacopœia.

By Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C.

THE third report of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy to the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council has now been published (*C. & D.*, August 26, index folios 354-358), and it is understood that comments and criticisms upon the proposals are in order. In the contents of the report are suggested monographs for the essential oils for the next edition of the Pharmacopœia, and although in general these monographs are a distinct improvement on those at present in force and leave but little to be desired, there are several which I consider require some amendment before they are finally adopted by the Pharmacopœia Committee. I deal with these in alphabetical order:

Menthol.—Although but a small matter it would be better to have the correct melting-point—namely, 44° C.—instead of 42° C. to 43° C. The German Pharmacopœia (1910) gives this correctly as 44° C.

Aniseed Oil.—For many years the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia for aniseed oil have been the direct incentive to adulteration, with the result that practically no country in the world will accept the rubbish that is delivered in Great Britain. The Chinaman frequently adulterates his aniseed oil down to the B.P. limits, and where the oil has been bought on a guarantee merely to "pass the B.P.," the stuff is delivered. But as a well-known Mincing Lane broker said to the writer recently, "We take no notice of the B.P. in aniseed-oil contracts. Those who want genuine oil buy on a guarantee of 15° minimum congealing-point." I object to the proposed monograph, because it will continue to be a direct incentive to adulteration, and will keep the B.P. guarantee in disrepute. The following Pharmacopœias require a minimum congealing-point of 15° C.: United States, Holland (14°), Germany, and France. Aniseed oil may often be stirred at 8° to 9° C. for a very lengthy period without congealing, owing to the property of superfusion, and any oil, after having congealed, which melts below 14°-15° C. is undoubtedly adulterated. The portion of the monograph dealing with the congealing and melting points should read:

"When cooled to about 10° C. and a crystal of anethol introduced, or crystallisation is induced by stirring, the temperature of the crystalline mass should rapidly rise to 15° C. or above (true congealing-point), and the mass should not again completely melt below 17° C."

This would ensure the supply of aniseed oil for medicinal purposes being pure and equal to that used by confectioners and others.

Oil of Cajuput (and Eucalyptus).—It is not cineol that one obtains by the proposed method of assay, but a mixture of cineol and terpenes. The American method, official in the United States Pharmacopœia, gives, in my opinion, more concordant results.

Oil of Caraway.—Although not a very important matter, why has the minimum optical rotation been fixed at +75°? It is +70° in the United States, German, and Swiss Pharmacopœias. I have met with plenty of samples of good quality with a rotation of +72° to +73°.

Oil of Cinnamon.—It is inconceivable why the Committee should have recommended the use of neutral sodium sulphite for the absorption of cinnamic aldehyde in preference to the acid sulphite. The following facts should be noted. Neither process gives theoretically accurate results. Cinnamon oil is not one which the public analyst ever deals with. The established custom on the London market and abroad where analyses of, for example, cassia oils are performed, is to use the bisulphite, which gives a rather higher result. Every Pharmacopœia which accepts this process uses the bisulphite method. These are United States, Japan, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, and Holland. If the proposal of the Committee of Reference is adopted, Mincing Lane and buyers generally will treat the B.P. monograph on cinnamon oil (so far

as it affects cassia) with the same contempt as they now do the aniseed-oil monograph.

Oil of Juniper.—This monograph is disappointing. Enormous quantities of carefully prepared turpentine can be added without interfering with the figures given. The suggestion of examining the higher-boiling fractions was, I believe, originally due to Mr. J. C. Umney, and considering its value and the ease with which it is conducted, it is surprising that it has not been included. I have during the past twelve months had occasion to examine numerous samples of juniper oil, usually secured from one source, and I find that the amounts of high-boiling constituents directly follow the price and description. For example, three samples were examined from one source of supply in August marked "Guaranteed genuine," "B.P. quality," and "Mercantile." They yielded the following results on examination:

	"Genuine"	"B.P."	"Mercantile"
P.e. distilling over 180° C. ...	33%	28%	18%
Sp. gr. ...	0.898	0.899	0.899
Refractive index ...	1.4950	1.4968	1.4970

The following test would condemn the majority of adulterated samples, which the suggested figures would leave severely alone:

"If 50 c.c. be distilled from a three-bulb Wurtz flask, the lowest of which holds 100 c.c., not more than 75 per cent. should distil below 180° C.: the residue in the flask should have a specific gravity not below 0.892 and a refractive index not below 1.4950."

Lavender Oil.—The 30 per cent. minimum of esters for foreign oil excludes some genuine high-grade samples, but this point has no doubt been carefully weighed. A test for artificial esters should be included, if practicable, as this is now a most common form of adulteration.

Lemon Oil.—I am unable to see the point of recommending a minimum of 3.5 per cent. of citral, while at the same time stating that the merits of the various processes for the determination of citral in lemon oil are at present under investigation. If, for example, Burgess's method were adopted, 3 per cent. would have to be the *maximum*, whereas if the process used by nearly every analyst accustomed to make citral determinations of lemon oil were adopted, 4 per cent. might well be the *minimum*.

Otto of Rose.—I have during the past fifteen years examined about 600 samples of otto of rose, and I venture to say that pure otto never attains so high a specific gravity as 0.862, while it frequently in certain years is as low as 0.850. The figures would be much better at 0.850 to 0.860, the latter being a very generous limit. The refractive index should be 1.4600 to 1.4650 at 25° C. I venture to say that any otto with a refractive index below 1.4600 is adulterated, and almost invariably with alcohol. Considering that about 50 per cent. of the adulterated samples contain alcohol, which is used to adjust the high specific gravity and refractive index of the geraniol compounds added, it is surprising that the following test, which is invariably applied by analysts who regularly examine otto of rose, should not be included, as it would detect numerous cases of adulteration which might otherwise pass unnoticed:

"If 5 c.c. be well shaken with 10 c.c. of warm water and the mixture allowed to separate, the refractive index of the washed oil at 25° C. should not differ from that of the original oil by more than 0.0015 (absence of alcohol)."

The determination of the refractive index should be made on the separated otto when quite clear, filtered if necessary, but not dried with any drying agent, since the original oil, owing to the method of distillation, is saturated with water.

Sandalwood Oil.—The lowering of the minimum optical rotation to -13° is much to be regretted, and will materially assist the not uncommon practice of standardising this oil down to B.P. limits. The following figures should

be noted. The United States Pharmacopœia minimum is -16° , Germany -16° , France -17° , Holland -17° , Sweden -17° , and no lower figures are given by any other authorities. In the last twenty years I have examined over 1,500 samples, and have never found one to have a rotation below -16° except in two or three cases where it has been definitely ascertained that the oil, although free from additions, was in reality a fraction obtained in a distillation running continuously.

The Acetylation Process.—Some slight modifications of this process should be adopted, such as the use of 15 c.c. of acetic anhydride and washing the acetylated oil with brine instead of water.

B.P. Revision.

A Comparison of the Suggestions for the New British Pharmacopœia with the Standards of the German Pharmacopœia, 1910.

IN discussing the alterations made in the new edition of the German Pharmacopœia upon its appearance in December 1910, mention was made of the various suggestions with regard to the new edition of the B.P. so far published. Below a brief comparison is given of the requirements of the former, with the suggestions published by the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy given in the *C. & D.*, August 26, index folios 354-8. The first statement following the title of each paragraph refers to the suggested standard for the new edition of the B.P.:

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM.—B.P. 4.27 per cent., suggested to contain 5 per cent. P.G. contains 30 per cent.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.—B.P. 10.53 per cent., new 10 per cent. P.G. 12.4 to 12.6 per cent.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM.—B.P. 13.64 per cent., new 10 per cent. P.G. 15.6 to 16.3 per cent.

BELLADONNÆ FOLIA.—To contain 0.3 to 0.4 per cent. alkaloids in dried leaves. P.G.: To contain at least 0.3 per cent. of hyoscyamine ($C_{17}H_{23}O_5N$), 0.00239 gram of which corresponds to 1 c.c. of N/100 hydrochloric acid.

JALAPA.—Resin-yield, 9 to 11 per cent. P.G. at least 11 per cent., with an ash-limit of 6.5 per cent.

LIQUOR HYDROGENII PEROXIDI.—Instead of the gasometric determination of the amount of oxygen liberated, the P.G. prescribes the following volumetric method: 10 c.c. of solution of hydrogen peroxide is diluted with water to make 100 c.c.; 5 c.c. of dilute sulphuric acid (sp. gr. 1.109) and 10 c.c. of solution of potassium iodide (1+9) are added to 10 c.c. of this dilution, and the mixture allowed to stand in a closed flask for half an hour. To fix the iodine set free at least 17.7 c.c. of N/10 sodium thiosulphate solution should be required, using solution of starch as indicator. Instead of reckoning the free acid present as H_2PO_4 , it is stated that 50 c.c. of solution of hydrogen peroxide should require for neutralisation not more than 2.5 c.c. of N/10 solution of potassium hydroxide, using phenolphthalein as indicator.

LITHII CARBONAS.—To contain 98.5 per cent. of Li_2CO_3 . P.G.: The salt dried at $100^{\circ}C$. should contain at least 99.2 per cent. of lithium carbonate, and the dried salt is used for analysis, 0.5 gram requiring for neutralisation at least 13.4 c.c. of normal hydrochloric acid, using dimethyl-aminoazobenzol as indicator. One c.c. normal HCl = 0.037 gram lithium carbonate.

MEL.—P.G.: The aqueous solution (1+2 by weight) should have a specific gravity of at least 1.11. This solution should show no immediate change of colour on the addition of 1 part of solution of ammonia (foreign dyestuffs), and 5 c.c. should not be coloured red by the addition of a few drops of fuming hydrochloric acid (azo-dyestuffs). The following test is given for starch-sugar and dextrin: 15 c.c. of the above aqueous solution is warmed on the water-bath and 0.5 c.c. of tannic acid solution (1+19) added, filter when clear; on adding 2 drops of fuming hydrochloric acid to 1 c.c. of the filtrate no milky opalescence should occur on the further addition of 10 c.c. of absolute alcohol.

MENTHOL.—M.p. from 42° to $43^{\circ}C$. P.G. $44^{\circ}C$.

MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM.—Soluble 1 in 69 of alcohol (90 per cent.). P.G. 1 in 50.

MYRRHA.—Not more than 70 per cent. insoluble in alcohol, and ash-limit 5 per cent. P.G.: Not more than 65 per cent. insoluble in boiling alcohol, and 7 per cent. ash.

PHENACETINUM.—Solubility in alcohol 1 in 21. P.G. 1 in 16 at $15^{\circ}C$.

PHENAZONUM.—M.p. 111° to $113^{\circ}C$. P.G. $110^{\circ}C$. to $112^{\circ}C$.

POTASSII BROMIDUM.—To contain at least 97 per cent. of KBr. P.G.: At least 98.7 per cent. One c.c. N/10 silver nitrate = 0.0119 gram KBr.

SALOL.—Solubility 1 in 15 of alcohol. P.G. 1 in 10.

SODII BROMIDUM.—Practically identical with P.G. requirements, which are 94.3 per cent. of NaBr and not over 5 per cent. moisture. One c.c. N/10 silver nitrate solution = 0.01029 gram NaBr.

SODII CHLORIDUM.—Solubility in water 1 in 3. P.G. 1 in 2.9.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS.—P.G. aldehyde-tests: The red colour of a mixture of 10 c.c. of alcohol and 1 c.c. of potassium permanganate solution (1+999) should not turn to yellow within twenty minutes' time. On adding to a mixture of 10 c.c. of alcohol, 10 c.c. of water, and 1 c.c. of silver nitrate solution (1+19) sufficient solution of ammonia to redissolve the precipitate at first thrown out, and then placing the mixture in the dark, no coloration or cloudiness should occur within five minutes.

SULPHONAL.—M.p. $125^{\circ}C$, solubility in alcohol 1 in 80. P.G.: M.p. 125° to $126^{\circ}C$, solubility 1 in 65 of alcohol at $15^{\circ}C$.

THYMOL.—M.p. 50° to $51^{\circ}C$. P.G. 49° to $50^{\circ}C$. The solution of a small crystal of thymol in 1 c.c. of glacial acetic acid is coloured bluish-green on the addition of 6 drops of sulphuric acid and 1 drop of nitric acid.

The slight deviation in some of the melting-points and solubilities of articles of identical purity is interesting from the fact that it shows how different observers may record different results even in data so well defined and studied as is here the case. Otherwise the suggestions afford another illustration of the increasing approximation in pharmaceutical standards the world over, evidenced also in the proposed changes of strength in the case of several official tinctures. The German Pharmacopœia still retains the maceration-process in the preparation of tinctures.

Dutch Medicines.

By W. Froembling, Ph.D., President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

THESE might be more adequately termed "House remedies" (*Huis Middels*), as having formed originally the contents of medicine-chests (*Huis Apothec*), which the early settlers used to carry about with them on their migrations, and which are even now frequently in use in country districts where medical help is only obtainable after long delay and at heavy expense, if at all.

The number of these remedies, originally small, has been augmented considerably in the course of two centuries, and is now fairly large, containing well over a hundred preparations, the majority of them well known all over the civilised world. They might be classified as follows:

- (1) International remedies.
- (2) Remedies of Teutonic origin.
- (3) English medicines.
- (4) Cape and native remedies.
- (5) Remedies of Dutch origin or manufacture.

The first class might be mentioned as of comparatively ancient origin. They include antimonial wine, spirits of hartshorn, hartshorn and oil, opodeldoc, paregoric, syrup of squill, tinctures of arnica, myrrh and ginger, basilicon and mercurial ointments, etc. More recent ones are copaiba, ipecacuanha syrup and wine, carbolic oil, etc. In the second group must be classified all those preparations the formulae for which have appeared in one or the other Pharmacopœia in use in any of the Teutonic States. Although the originals are in many cases of great antiquity (for instance, pulv. bezoar, tinct. corallor.), the majority of these have been modernised to such an extent as to be hardly recognisable, even if the principal, effective ingredients may have been retained. Certain of them have a proprietary character, their names indicating at the same time their place of origin, such as "Nürnberg Pleister" and "Augsburger Leven's Essenz." Formulas for most of these may be found in any of the larger Continental compendiums, such as "Hager."

Some of the most popular remedies must be considered as of English descent, such as "Roode Lavendel" (red lavender, tr. lavand. co.), "Witte Dulcis" (sweet spirit of nitre), Turlington (tr. benz. co.), and "Gal and Slijm-

Mixtuur" (mist, sennae co.), which by their names and composition point to an essentially English parentage. The B.P. might be well adopted for these as a standard.

The fourth group, Cape Remedies, usually contains Cape drugs—e.g., "Buchu Azijn" and "Buchu Essenz." Furthermore, "Kramp Droppels" and "Entress Droppels" both contain, besides valerian-root and asafetida, a certain amount of hyraceum, the excretion of *Hyaena capensis*, or so-called rock-rabbit. We might even include here such drugs as Doepa (benzoin) and "Gamir" (catechu), the names of which indicate that they were introduced by Dutch slaves from the Malayan Archipelago. Dutch by name and origin is really only one remedy, "Harlemer Olie," and even this was well known before 1668, the date of its introduction as such under the designation of "Oleum lini sulfuratum terebintinatum."

If we take the lists of a number of the larger wholesale and even smaller manufacturers, we find that nearly every one of them claims to prepare his "Dutch medicines" according to some "original formulas"; but if we compare their products, we find the same article (or, rather, articles with the same name) differing now and then even considerably in their composition. We feel convinced that if anybody would attempt to publish any formulae as such protests would be immediately sent in from various quarters proclaiming them not to be the authentic ones. It would, furthermore, seem unfair to publish certain recipes, even if correct, as there are occasionally proprietary rights attached to them.

When the second edition of the now defunct Medicine-stamp Tax came into force, the so-called "Dutch medicines" included in the first as liable to the duty were exempted. The difficulty of defining what is a Dutch medicine was overcome by officials by simply proclaiming everything a "Dutch medicine" which bore a Dutch label!

Soya-bean Oil.

THE chemistry and composition of soya-bean oil, an oil which is now playing a very important part in the export trade of the East, are attracting considerable attention at the present moment. Matthes and Dahle have just published ("Archiv der Pharmazie," 1911, 249, 424) the results of an exhaustive examination of the oil. They find that about 6 per cent. of glycerin is present, and they isolated from a typical sample of the oil 94.37 per cent. of fatty acids, which had the following characters: Solidifying-point, 18°-19° C.; melting-point, 22° C.; refractive index at 40° C., 1.4620; optical rotation, 0°; and iodine-value, 126.1. The fatty acids were then separated in the usual manner, by conversion into lead salts, into saturated and unsaturated acids. The saturated fatty acids amounted to 14.9 per cent. of the oil, and melted at 59° C.; refractive index at 70° C.=1.4364; and iodine-value=1.67. The unsaturated fatty acids amounted to practically 80 per cent. of the oil, and had a refractive index 1.4710 at 40° C., and iodine-value 116.9. The unsaturated fatty acids were also separated by distillation *in vacuo*, and characteristic bromides prepared. The authors are able to show that they consist of about 70 per cent., of oleic acid, 24 per cent. of linoleic acid, and 6 per cent. of linolenic acid. The saturated fatty acids melted at 60°-61° C. after a single recrystallisation from alcohol, and no acid but palmitic acid appeared to be present. The authors also examined the unsaponifiable matter obtained from the oil. This amounted to 0.7 per cent. and consisted of a solid and a liquid portion. The solid portion is crystalline and amounts to 55 per cent. of the whole, and is a mixture of two phytosterines, both laevorotatory, one melting at 169° C., the other at 139° C., the latter being greatly in excess. The liquid portion of the unsaponifiable matter is an oxygenated, unsaturated body, apparently isomeric with phytosterin, and yielding the usual reactions for this class of compounds.

THE imports of drugs and chemicals into the Australian Commonwealth during the three months ending March amounted in value to 276,000/., against 251,000/., in 1910 and 239,000/., in 1909.

Speciality-pushing Ideas.

Compound Pine Inhalant.

A GLANCE at the list of ailments for which this preparation is a specific, shows it to be a good all-the-year-round seller.

FORMULA.—The following has been well tried and gives excellent results:

Oil of pine	...	...	...	...	5ij.
Terebene	...	...	...	...	5ij.
Creosote	...	...	...	...	5ss.
Menthol	...	...	...	...	5ss.
Oil of cinnamon	...	...	...	...	mx.
Oil of eucalyptus to	...	...	...	...	3j.

Mix.

Directions.—Sprinkle a few drops on a handkerchief or cotton-wool and inhale through each nostril separately; or put a teaspoonful into a pint of boiling water and inhale the vapours.

NAME.—The pharmacist should adopt a special name in order to enhance the value of the inhalant as a speciality; for the purposes of this article "Conem" is used.

PACKING.—Put up in 5ij. and 5iv. sized homoeopathic phials, wrapping the bottle or package in a circular setting forth its properties and merits (see below). These sizes sell very well at 7½d. and 1s. (stamped). The label must be small necessarily, but may be made attractive by having a light-coloured impression of a pine tree or cone as a background, over which the printing may be made in fine type.

ADVERTISING.—Keep it constantly before the public by circularising, counter-displays, and window-show, which latter may be arranged thus: For a centrepiece, select a large card, about 3 ft. by 2 ft., affix on the left side and across the top a small well-shaped pine-branch which makes an effective border, and print some such wording as:

"Blank's Conem," Compound Pine Inhalant: the specific for Catarrh, Influenza, Hay Fever, and general throat and chest affections. Price 7½d. and 1s.

A package of each size should be affixed close to the prices. If all the printing is done in red ink, a much better effect is produced. Fix up small demy-covered platforms on the floor, surrounding the sides with sprays of pine and standing packages interspersed with cones and sprays on top. Now fill in the back of the window with pine-branches, arranged as nearly as possible like growing-trees, from which packages of "Conem" should be suspended. If found necessary to remove glass shelves, the supports should be decorated with small branches and utilised for standing a few packages thereon. Other tickets may be worded thus:

"Conem" cures while you sleep.

"Conem" the 48-hour cure for Hay Fever.

"Conem" is a great boon to vocalists and speakers.

CIRCULAR.—The following will be found to be effective wording: "Conem" is composed of the fragrant health-giving essence of the pine and other plant-essentials important on account of their stimulating properties. The ingredients combine harmoniously to perform the special function of stimulating the mucous membranes to normal activity, and thus attaining a healthy condition. Catarrh, influenza, hay-fever, bronchitis, loss of voice, and general affections of the throat and chest are rapidly cured by using this valuable preparation. A few drops on the pillow at night enables the sufferer to continue the treatment during sleep. Vocalists and speakers, even though in good voice, find 'Conem' a great boon. Care must be taken not to rub the eyes with anything on which 'Conem' has been sprinkled, since it irritates them. Sold in bottles at 7½d. and 1s., and prepared only by ———."

The writer has found the above a very saleable article, and the means advised for pushing it very successful.—Stanley Robinson.

BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE is essential to everyone connected with the retail drug-trade. It helps to turn examination knowledge into money. A great aid to getting business knowledge is our book entitled "Opening a Pharmacy," published at 2s. 6d. (by post from 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., 2s. 9d.). It may be obtained from most wholesale houses at the published price.

Practical Notes and Formulae.

Golf-ball Paint.

White lead, ground in oil,
Zinc white, ground in oil ... equal parts
Ultramarine,
Coach varnish ... of each a sufficiency.

A trace of ultramarine is added to the oil paints to ensure perfect whiteness, and the mixture is then thinned with the varnish.

Rat-destruction with Carbon Bisulphide.

M. DE KRUYFF, of the Agricultural Bureau of the Dutch Indies, has adopted the following method at Buitenzorg, Java, for destroying rats. All visible rat-holes are first stopped with earth to ascertain which holes are inhabited, these being reopened on the following day. Half a teaspoonful of carbon bisulphide is poured in each inhabited hole, and after a few seconds to allow the liquid to evaporate the mixture of vapour and air is ignited. The resultant small explosion fills the hole with poisonous gases and kills all the rats almost instantly. A pound of bisulphide is sufficient for more than 200 rat-holes. In one trial 131 dead rats were found in forty-three holes opened after the operation.

Liquid Toilet-soap.

NUMEROUS formulæ for liquid soap have been given in the *C. & D.*, but the following by Mr. P. H. Utech, in the "American Druggist," differs somewhat from those previously printed :

Sodium hydroxide ...	...	...	80 grams
Potassium hydroxide ...	...	...	80 grams
Cottonseed oil ...	...	...	1,000 c.c.
Alcohol ...	...	...	500 c.c.
Water ...	...	...	2,500 c.c.

Dissolve the hydroxides in 500 c.c. of water. After solution has been effected, add the alcohol, and finally the cottonseed oil, in several portions, and shake thoroughly. Allow to stand for several hours, shaking the mixture occasionally until thoroughly saponified. Finally add water sufficient to make 4,000 c.c.

To the soap-liquid thus prepared add :

Potassium carbonate ...	...	30 grams
Terpineol ...	...	12 c.c.
"Evergreen A" ...	...	sufficient to produce a grass-green colour

This soap is put up for sale, in 4-oz. bottles, with the following directions : Pour a few teaspoonfuls in a basin of warm water and shampoo the hair thoroughly. Or, still better, moisten the hair with warm water, apply a little of the soap and rub it through the hair. Rinse with plenty of warm water and rub dry. For toilet use sprinkle a little on the hands and use as a soap.

Tannin Suppositories.

SIGNORINA BRUZZONE gives, in the "Italian Bulletin of Pharmacy," the following formula for the preparation of suppositories of glycerin and tannin with gelatin :

(1) Dissolve 4 grams of tannic acid and 4 grams of borax in 90 grams of glycerin. (2) Add 12 grams of gelatin to 40 grams of water, and leave it to soak well. Then add the latter little by little to the first solution. Warm gently on a water-bath, stirring constantly, then pour into moulds previously cooled.

The authoress shows that tannic acid is not present in the form of sodium tannate, as with ferric chloride it yields the reaction which is not given with the salt, and the mass is perfectly transparent, whereas sodium tannate gives a dark-coloured non-transparent mass. It is possible that the tannin is present as sodium boro-tannate, but experience has shown this to be of equal therapeutic value. The absence of gallic acid may be proved by testing with a concentrated solution of sodium chloride, which gives a dense white precipitate not obtained with a boro-gallate. The suppository mass keeps well and retains its therapeutic properties unimpaired indefinitely.

JAVA IODINE.—The British Consul at Java reports that iodine is worked profitably on a small scale in East Java, but as it is worked privately no information is forthcoming.

VETERINARY NOTES.

By a M.R.C.V.S.

Ophthalmia in Dogs.

OPHTHALMIA is due to the membranes lining the eyelids of one or both eyes being in a state of acute inflammation. It is often an after-effect of distemper, but is usually caused by chemical and mechanical agents, such as trichiasis, districhiasis, draughts, etc. Usually both eyes are affected, tears flowing over the face, scalding the eyelids, and even removing skin and hair from the face. The eye is intolerant to light and in course of time becomes quite insensitive. The cornea always becomes more or less opaque. The first necessity in the treatment is—remove the cause, when customary methods of reducing the inflammation will be successful. Bathe the eyes with decoction of chamomile or belladonna. Insert a few drops of cocaine in the cavity and dress with a boric-acid solution. If the cornea is opaque or cloudy, paint with a solution of 5 grains of silver nitrate in 1 oz. of distilled water.

Trichiasis in Dogs.

INVERSION of the eyelashes may be said to be becoming a quite common disease, more so in the smaller breeds of dogs, such as Pomeranians and Pekinese, which are very susceptible, while occasionally larger animals (setters, retrievers, spaniels) are affected. The eyelashes growing inwards and rubbing on the eyeball cause severe and continued pain. The hairs not only act as foreign bodies, but by their inversion the eye is exposed and quite open for the reception of others. The treatment consists in clipping off all hair likely to annoy the animal and painting the eye with solution of cocaine (5 per cent.). Apply silver nitrate to the inverted parts twice daily while improvement is progressing. In severe cases it is advisable to make an elliptical opening by removing the skin. The lips of the wound are brought into apposition by ligatures. This treatment invariably proves the quickest and most effectual remedy.

Hæmorrhoids or Piles in Dogs.

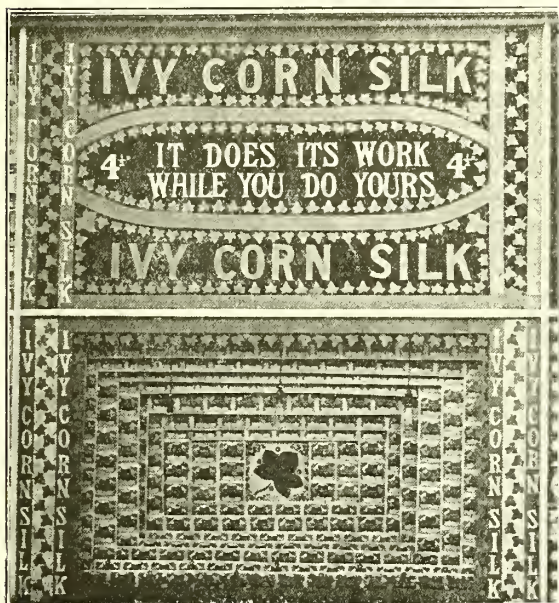
THIS is a disease of frequent occurrence in the dog. It depends upon some obstruction to the portal circulation, constipation, and hardened matter, such as bones, etc., being retained in the lower or terminal bowel. When first seen there is usually congestion of the mucous membrane around the anus and root of tail, followed by dilatation of the rectal or hæmorrhoidal veins, which may constitute small tumours and protrude outside the anus and at times bleed freely. The symptoms are switching and rubbing of the tail, pain and severe pressure during the defæcation, faces tinged with blood, and the animal almost continually sitting on its haunches and drawing the body along the ground. Before treatment examination of the rectum is essential, as at times hardened faeces and foreign bodies (such as bones and stones) may be present and cause pain, with same symptoms. Should such be present, their removal by manipulation, enemas, etc., will immediately relieve the uneasiness and pain; but if the trouble is due to vascular tumours, congestion and swelling of the mucous membrane and skin, the treatment recommended is mild laxatives, soothing fomentations, enemata, astringent and anodyne suppositories, and mild astringent ointments, such as ung. gallæ, hamamelis, and adrenalin. It must be understood that laxative food should be given and the bowels kept rather to the loose side as long as the trouble lasts.

Gapes in Poultry.

THIS cannot be defined exactly as a disease, because birds usually affected are in a perfect condition physically. The cause of the complaint is a round red worm in the trachea and throat, interfering with free breathing. The worms are the larvae of the eggs deposited in the excreta found in the runs and in the houses and coops, and are hatched after being taken into the bird's throat. They average one inch long when fully matured, and resemble a pale streak of blood. In this case prevention is better than

CHEMISTS' WINDOWS.

New ideas for dressing windows are invited. Photographs of windows sent to the Editor for reproduction should be accompanied by notes on how the displays were arranged.



Corn-silk Display.

MR. C. H. E. LOWE, manager to Mr. John Pitman, chemist, 42 Redcliffe Hill, Bristol, who sends us the photo from which this engraving has been made, says of the display: "The lower portion of the window was done with squares of corn-silk envelopes, suspended on frames, each slightly smaller than the other, until the back square was small enough to hold a showcard which was made into a transparency by cutting out the letters and an electric flashlight behind. For the upper portion I cut out this in green paper, and stuck it all on with paste. The centre wording and prices were in white, and the whole proved a very good selling display, and worth the trouble it took to prepare."

We may recall a similar arrangement to the lower portion by Messrs. Wootton & Webb, Luton, which we published two years ago.

AT THE COUNTER.

ONE bottle "bamboo mixture" was asked for in a Shanghai pharmacy and Benbow's deg-mixture filled the bill.

"PENNORTH OF DYER'S INK POWDER" was the request of a customer of a Formby pharmacist recently. Zinc oxide, labelled "Dry Zinc Powder," amply satisfied the purchaser.

OUT of the mouths of babes and sucklings there still occasionally drop amusing rebukes. "Well, my boy, what do you want?" said a chemist the other day. "Please, sir, A forget," replied the youth. "Huh!" the chemist observed, "you Edinburgh children have dreadful memories." "Please, A dinna belong here, though," interposed the boy; "I come frae —." The chemist laughed heartily. "That's one for the youngster," he said to a commercial who witnessed the incident. "How's that?" asked the traveller. "Because," smiled the other, "I was brought up there myself." "And so was I!" murmured the traveller.

BURGESS'S SWIM.—We have received a *facsimile* of a letter written by Mr. T. W. Burgess, who swam the English Channel last week, saying, "No meat-extract whatever was used by me during the swim." His chief nourishment was Nestlé's milk-chocolate.

POISONING FATALITIES.

SIX deaths from poisoning have been chronicled since our last issue. In one of these death was due to misadventure.

Arsenic.—At the inquiry held at Camberwell into the death of Harry Colley Morley (33), who died on Monday with symptoms of irritant poisoning, a medical witness stated that death was due to arsenic. On *post-mortem* examination the stomach was found to contain about 4 oz. of fluid, which on being analysed gave a positive reaction for arsenic. As there was no evidence of arsenic about the house, he concluded that it was probably contained in the beer that the man had been drinking. Sulphuric acid, he said, was sometimes put in beer, and very frequently sulphuric acid contained arsenical impurities. The widow of the dead man stated that he had been drinking beer on the Friday night. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death from arsenic in beer." The President of the Institute of Brewing (Mr. A. Chaston Chapman, F.I.C.) and the scientific adviser to the Brewers' Society have written to the Press in reference to the evidence given above. They say: "It was concluded on the mere suggestion of the medical witness that the poison had been contained in the beer which the man had drunk. We wish to say that the greatest care is taken by brewers that all their materials are free from arsenic. We also wish to state that no arsenic is (or ever has been) put into beer. The scare of about eleven years ago was the outcome of a deplorable accident; and ever since then brewers have spared no pains or expense to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission which was summoned to deal with this matter. In addition the officials of the Government laboratories periodically test brewing materials and products for arsenic. It appears that the medical man who gave evidence before the Coroner stated that 'sulphuric acid, which frequently contains arsenical impurities, is put in beer.' We wish emphatically to contradict this statement. No sulphuric acid is put into beer. If the unfortunate man was really poisoned by arsenic in his beer (on which the evidence seems extraordinarily weak) we feel sure that it was not present in any beer as produced in any English brewery."

Carbolic Acid was taken to ensure self-destruction by Winifred Knight, companion-help, Hornsey; Ann Jane Bevan (21), match machinist, Litherland, Liverpool; and George Gammon (50), costermonger, Fulham.

Prussic Acid.—At the inquest on an unknown whose body was found in a small enclosure on Hampstead Heath, Dr. W. H. Payne, divisional police surgeon, said death had probably taken place at least a month ago. One of two bottles found near the man smelt of prussic acid, and he had evidently swallowed some of the same poison. A verdict of suicide was returned.

Salt of Lemon.—A Warrington jury found that the death of Hannah Laycock (55), married woman, was due to taking salt of lemon, but they were not satisfied as to the circumstances under which the poison was taken.

PAMPHLET ON THE SOYA-BEAN.—An illustrated pamphlet on the soya-bean of Manchuria has been issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. The pamphlet gives particulars of the bean considered agriculturally, of its uses, and of the history of the commercial dealings in the article for the last fifty years.

AN AUCTION-SALE DISPUTE.—In the City of London Court on Tuesday, September 12, before Mr. Assistant-Registrar Tattershall, a claim was made by Messrs. J. Morgan Davis & Sons, chemists, Bishopsgate, against Messrs. B. Norman & Son, auctioneers, St. Martin's-le-Grand, for the sum of 1*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, the return of money paid for goods not delivered. The plaintiffs' representative said that his principal purchased a parcel of insect-powder by auction, the sale being conducted by the defendant, the price paid being 3*l.* 12*s.* The amount claimed really was 1*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, which represented the value of insect-powder which had been short delivered according to the quantity described in the catalogue of sale. By a clerical error the amount appearing in the summons was 1*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* They were prepared to stand by the error. The amount of the parcel short delivered was 2 qrs. 20 lb. For the defence, Mr. Gordon Norman, who had charge of the sale, stated at the time that there was an alteration in the weight, and the lot was being sold at about 1 cwt. There were several corrections in the catalogue which was before him at the sale. He was sure he mentioned the correction in connection with the parcel in question. After other evidence, the Assistant-Registrar said he did not think the defendants could grumble at the amount claimed. The amount of 1*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* was a reasonable sum, and the defendants must pay. Judgment accordingly.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., September 14.

SO far as the drug-markets are concerned, trading conditions continue much as previously reported, but in the heavy-chemical markets there is considerable activity both on home and export account, as many contracts are being concluded for delivery. Prices in this respect remain substantially unaltered for leading items like soda-ash, caustic soda, bleaching-powder, etc., but the probably higher cost of fuel, labour, transit, etc., may tend to make prices higher later. Carbonate of ammonia may advance, an effort being made to abolish the discount for next year's delivery. Among drugs and fine chemicals opium is an outstanding feature, a further advance having taken place in primary markets. Morphine follows to the extent of 6d. per oz., and apomorphine by 5s. 6d. Castor oil is firm, as are chamomiles, the prospects of cheaper prices for the latter, growing appreciably less. Soudan gum acacia is very firm and dearer. Hydrastis remains at a famine price. Saffron is gradually becoming dearer, and the outlook for the growing crop is poor. Senega is firm and in more inquiry, as is ergot. Valerian is offered at cheaper rates. Japan wax is steady. Chiretta is arriving more freely, and Morocco fenugreek-seed is dearer as the result of drought. Other changes include an advance in acetyl-salicylic acid, collodion, tannic acid, platinum salts, and technical salicylic acid. Citric acid is scarce on spot and higher, but cream of tartar still tends downwards. Turpentine cheaper, and shellac firmer. British grain spirit will probably be advanced before the end of the month. The principal changes are as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acetylsalicylic acid	Benzols	Ammonia sulphate	Cream of tartar
Apomorphine	Canary seed	Orange oil	Turpentine
Fenugreek seed	Citric acid	Valerian	
Morphine	Nutmegs		
Opium	Saffron		
Platinum chlor.			
Salicylic acid (technical)			
Tannic acid			

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, September 11.—The opium market has further advanced, 25s. 6d. per lb. being quoted for 12 per cent. America is still buying, and possibilities point to an eventual quotation of 30s. per lb.

SMYRNA, September 14.—Sales of opium amount to 80 cases at from 23s. 6d. per lb. Market is firm and advancing.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Business in drugs is normal. Opium has advanced 25c. per lb. to \$3 for original case lots. Peppermint oil is firm at \$2.95 for tin oil. Cascara sagrada is steady at 9½c. Grindelia robusta is firmer at 10c. Hydrastis (golden seal) has advanced to \$5 per lb., or 50c. more. Damiana-leaves are steady at 11c., and Cartagena ipecacuanha is quoted \$2.20, being steady also.

London Markets.

ACETONE is very firm, and offers for early delivery are difficult to procure. The present value is nominal at 70l. per ton for Government specification quality.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID has been advanced by the Convention by 3d. per lb., the quotation for small lots being 2s. 8½d. per lb. net; contract lots of 1 cwt. are quoted 2s. 5d., 2 cwt. 2s. 4½d., and 5 cwt. 2s. 4d. per lb. net cash.

ALCOHOL.—It has been practically decided by the distillers to advance the price of British grain spirit by 2d. or 3d. per proof gallon owing to the increased cost of maize. Announcement will be made in due course. The present price for immediate delivery is 1s. 2d. per proof gallon in bond. There has been quite a revival in the grain-whisky industry, prices of that product having advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. during the past ten months, as the result of increased demand.

ALOES.—The *Saxon* has brought 48 packages from Mossel Bay, and 12 packages from Cape Town.

ANISE OIL, STAR, is unchanged at 5s. per lb. for "Red Ship" brand, and to arrive 4s. 6½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

ANISEED is slow of sale at 25s. 6d. per cwt. for Russian and 30s. to 32s. 6d. for Spanish.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE.—In regard to contracts for delivery next year, which are usually concluded about this period, an effort is being made by the principal makers to abolish the discount of 10 per cent., making prices net, but nothing definite has been settled as yet. Ammonium sulphate has shown a rising tendency for some time past, and it is claimed that the price of carbonate should be higher.

APOMORPHINE.—The makers have advanced their price by 5s. 6d. per oz. to 42s. 9d. per oz. net for hydrochloride crystals.

ASAFETIDA.—The *Amatonga* has brought 53 cases from the Persian Gulf.

BENZOLS are firmer, 90 per cent. offering at 11d. and 50 per cent. at 10½d. per gal. nominally.

BERGAMOT OIL remains firm and unchanged in primary markets, offering at 20s. 10d. per lb. c.i.f., and new crop for December-March shipment at 20s. c.i.f.

BUCHU.—Ten bales have arrived this week, of which seven are for London and three for Hamburg. Prices show no alteration on the spot, holders continuing to ask from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d., and even 5s. in one instance, for round leaf. The demand for the U.S.A. continues of a hand-to-mouth character (\$1.10 to \$1.15 being quoted in New York), but despite this fact and the attempts to bear the market, the position generally has remained firm.

BURDOCK.—Cut root is now offering at 44s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—China on the spot is quoted at 155s. per cwt., and for September-October shipment the price has declined to 138s. c.i.f.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The spot value of Japanese slabs remains at 1s. 6d.; 1-oz. 1s. 8d.; and ½-oz. 1s. 9d. per lb.

CANARY-SEED is firmer, with business in Turkish at 46s. per quarter and ordinary to good Morocco at 44s. to 48s.

CARAWAY-SEED is steady at 23s. to 24s. per cwt. for fair to good Dutch on the spot.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Crystals of 39° to 40° C. are unaltered at 6½d. per lb. and 35° C. 6¼d. Cresylic 95 per cent. is offered at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gal.

CASCARA SAGRADA is steady, and the previous prices of from 42s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt. as to age are repeated; to arrive 41s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CASSIA OIL.—Quiet and unchanged on the spot. To arrive, quotations are rather firmer at 3s. 5d. for 75 to 80 per cent., c.a., 3s. 2½d. for 75 to 80 per cent., and 3s. 0½d. for 70 to 75 per cent.

CASTOR OIL.—Firm. Hull make is quoted at 31l. 15s. per ton in barrels for pharmaceutical quality, and 29l. 5s. for first-pressing, for prompt to December and January-June, delivered free on wharf; oil in tins and cases 50s. per ton extra. Belgian firsts is quoted 29l. 10s. in barrels, ex wharf London. In Liverpool 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. is quoted for good seconds Calcutta.

CHAMOMILES.—There seems little likelihood of easier prices this season, this opinion being supported by the fact that Belgian dealers are not soliciting for bids as is their wont. To come forward, 145s. remains the price, and on the spot rather brownish old flowers are obtainable at about 112s. 6d., and very fair second pickings, white but small, are offered at 130s.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL.—Twenty cases have arrived from Calcutta per *City of London*.

CHIRETTA.—The *City of London* has brought 30 bags from Calcutta. They come to a bare market.

CINCHONA.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on September 28 will consist of 9,117 packages *Ledgeriana* and hybrid, 619 cases and 819 bales *Succirubra*, weighing about 995,406 kilos. The first-hand stock at Amsterdam on September 7, including the above offerings, amounted to 5,279 packages Government and 20,922 packages private bark, or 26,201 packages in all.

CITRIC ACID is fully $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. dearer. Business has been done in foreign at 1s. 4d., but nothing is now available below 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}d.$ English is quoted 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 1s. 5d., but makers are unwilling sellers, and business applies to small lots from second hands.

CLOVES.—At auction 20 cases Penang sold without reserve at 11d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}d.$ for fair picked and at 10 $\frac{1}{2}d.$ for dark; 7 cases Ceylon sold at 9 $\frac{3}{4}d.$ for fair bright, and 308 bales Zanzibar were bought in at 8 $\frac{1}{2}d.$ Privately new-crop Zanzibar are cheaper, August-October shipment having been sold at 5 $\frac{7}{8}d.$, and September-November at 5 $\frac{3}{4}d.$ September delivery sellers at 8d.

CLOVE OIL of B.P. quality is quoted 4s. 8d. per lb.

COCAINE.—The makers are busier than for some time past, and as there is a good demand for delivery ex contract, orders are being executed in rotation. Supplies of *Crude* have fallen off, and although there is no change in the makers' quotation, which is 7s. 11d. for 175-oz. lots of hydrochloride, the position is firmer.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on September 11 that holders are very firm, and business has been done at 118s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil. London agents' prices are somewhat irregular (and in one quarter an easier price has been cabled), but the bulk quote from 115s. to 118s. and even 120s. c.i.f. for best brands.

COLLODION.—As the result of the increased price of German spirit, foreign makes show an advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. all round.

COPPER SULPHATE is unaltered at 19l. 5s. for ordinary Liverpool brands for prompt delivery, but for January-April is firmer at 19l. 15s.

CORIANDER-SEED is quiet, with sellers of Morocco at 16s. per cwt.

CREAM OF TARTAR is easier, with 98 per cent. powder offering at from 87s. to 88s. per cwt. and 95 per cent. at 85s. to 86s.

CUMIN-SEED is unchanged at 25s. per cwt. for good Morocco and 34s. for good Malta. During the financial year 1910-11 cumin-seed was planted on 2,424 acres in Malta, against 1,825 acres, and the total yield amounted to 13,865 cwt., an increase of 9,649 cwt. on the yield of 1909-10.

DEXTRIN.—Since we last quoted, the market has further advanced owing to scarcity, the value of best German being 18s. per cwt., ex wharf.

DILL-SEED has been sold at 16s. per cwt. on the spot.

ERGOT has been in more demand, the sales including new Spanish on the spot at from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb., and to arrive at 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}d.$ c.i.f. The *Aragon*, from Vigo, has brought fifty packages.

FARINA.—The current quotation is now 14s. per cwt., ex wharf, which is 6d. dearer than our previous quotation.

FENUGREEK-SEED is dearer; 9s. per cwt. is now asked for Morocco on the spot, and the quotation for shipment has been advanced to 8s. c.i.f. terms.

GUM ACACIA.—Soudan sorts are firm, the spot value being about 50s. per cwt., and to arrive 48s. c.i.f. East

Indian descriptions are unchanged, and supplies are wanting.

HYDRASTIS.—It is stated that the equivalent of 19s. per lb. has been paid in New York, and on the spot a little is obtainable at 21s. net. [Our New York cable to-day quotes \$5.]

A Hamburg report states that prices continue to rise and m.34.50 per kilo. has been paid, at which quotation only small quantities are to be obtained. In view of the enormous advance in prices, it is interesting to note the fluctuations of the past twenty years. In 1891 m.275 per 100 kilos. was quoted, and in 1895 the price had fallen to m.185, this being the lowest price touched. In 1896-7 the drug advanced to m.225 to m.270, in the following year to m.400, and in 1900 to m.600. The next considerable advance was in 1903, when the price exceeded m.700, and in the period 1905 to 1907 the quotation was from m.1,300 to m.1,500, to rise to m.1,900 in 1908, and to m.2,000 in 1910. During the current year prices have ranged between m.2,350 and m.3,450 per 100 kilos., or m.700 more.

LEMON-JUICE.—English pressed of old crop is unobtainable. For new Italian to come forward in contract quantities 1s. 4d. per gal. net c.i.f. is quoted on the usual 10 per cent. basis.

LEMON OIL.—There is a good inquiry, the prolonged hot weather having materially assisted consumption; the demand is chiefly ex contract. Spot values for good brands are from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb., and to arrive from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10d. is quoted, December-March shipment offering at 5s. 2d. c.i.f.

A Palermo advice of September 9 states that during the last few days an export speculator bought a large parcel of prompt and new oil at considerably above market value. This move has not been followed by the general trade, but the market is upset by these conflicting speculative interests, and legitimate business is difficult. For prompt oil the position remains the same, and with small stocks buyers who need goods are entirely in the hands of a few holders, who are in a position to rule prices until the new crop is on the market.

LIME-JUICE.—The comparatively small lots of new arrivals that are offered by brokers find ready buyers, and this week 2s. per gal. has been paid in the "Lane" for fair pale raw West Indian, but in some quarters from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. is quoted.

LINSEED is quiet at 72s. 6d. to 75s. per quarter for good clean quality.

MENTHOL is extremely quiet, the spot value of Kobayashi being 16s. to 16s. 3d.; for October-January shipment Suzuki is offered at 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. c.i.f.

MORPHINE.—The makers have advanced their price by 6d. per oz. to 11s. per oz. for hydrochlor. powder.

MILK SUGAR.—A consignment of American powder about landing is offered at 57s. 6d., and for retail lots holders ask 60s. per cwt.

OPUM shows a further advance on continued American buying at primary sources, as will be seen from our cable. Private cables intimate that up to 25s. 2d. per lb. has been paid for 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and on the spot good Turkey druggists' is now worth 25s. per lb. Persian on the spot has been sold at 23s. for usual 10 per cent. morphine. The *Amatonga* has brought 56 cases from Persian Gulf ports.

Writing on September 1, a Smyrna correspondent reports a weaker market, with sales amounting to 18 cases, at 19s. 6d. to 21s. for new and 22s. 6d. to 24s. for old. The sales of new are only three cases of very poor quality. The absence of demand has caused some of our weaker holders to make concessions, and speculators, seizing the opportunity, have secured all that was offering. We think the decline is only temporary, for as soon as the trade begins to respond prices will again advance to 25s., and even go higher for old extra-selected Karahissar. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 546 cases, against 2,689 cases at same date last year. [This letter advice is now out of date.]

A monthly report dated August 31 states that the demand having somewhat abated during the past fortnight, prices declined a little, and some business has been concluded at 23s. 6d. to 24s., at which figures market closes easy. Should an active demand set in, prices are certain to advance again, owing to a reduced stock which cannot be replenished to any material extent. The sales this month amount to 133 cases, at from 22s. 9d. to 25s. for old material and 22s. 9d. to 24s. for new. The arrivals amount to 534 cases, against 2,689 at same date last year, and in Constantinople 530 to 2,618 cases.

The Smyrna stock is about 934 cases, against 1,383 cases even date last year, and in Constantinople 472 cases, against 1,171 cases.

The imports of opium into Formosa during 1910 were as follows:

	lb.	£
Persia	135,938	140 966
British India	106,337	126,783
Turkey	129,483	94,111
	372,413	371 860

There has been a very noticeable increase in the quantity of Turkish opium imported, with a corresponding decrease in that of the other kinds. The 1909 imports into Formosa were 342,024 lb., valued at 242,891.

ORANGE OIL.—There is practically nothing doing in primary markets, and prices are rather easier; for shipment 8s. to 8s. 2½d. c.i.f. is quoted, and new crop for December-March shipment at 7s. 7d. c.i.f.

PEPPER.—At auction 28 bags Tellicherry character sold at 5½d., bold heavy was bought in at 6½d., and 47 bags Ceylon sold at 5½d. to 5¾d. for good to fine. Privately the spot price is 5½d. for fair Singapore. Of *White* pepper at auction 222 bags fair Siam sold at 8d. to 8½d. and 94 bags Ceylon at 7d. to 7½d. for small, 8½d. to 8¾d. for fine, and 8d. for good. Privately the market is dull, with spot sellers of fair at 8¼d. and October-December shipment at 8½d. c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—American tin oil remains quite firm, but transactions are few. Agents offer at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. net per lb., according to brand. H.G.H. is unchanged at 15s. 6d., and in Japanese oil the sales include Kobayashi-Suzuki for October-December shipment at 5s. 3d., and Suzuki for October-November shipment at 5s. 4½d. c.i.f. The spot value is 6s. 3d.

PLATINUM CHLORIDE has been advanced 1s. 2d. per doz. tubes to 34s. 9d. per doz. net for 15-gr., and to 34s. 2d. for six dozen. Potassium and sodium chloroplatinite have also been advanced.

QUICKSILVER.—Importers' quotation is unaltered at last week's reduction to 8l. 12s. 6d., and in second hands 8l. 11s. will buy.

QUININE is unchanged, with German in bulk offering at 7d., Amsterdam at 6¾d., and Java at 6½d. to 6¾d. per oz.

RHUBARB.—To arrive quotations are slightly firmer, flat High-dried offering at 8½d. and common rough round at 6½d. per lb. c.i.f.

SAFFRON.—The growing plants appear to have suffered considerably from drought, and the prospects for the new crop due in November-December are poor. Meanwhile the market has been steadily advancing, and consumers are obliged to pay 46s. 6d. per lb. net for finest Valencia, which is an advance of from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb. since May last.

SALICYLIC ACID.—Technical quality has been advanced by ½d. per lb.

SANTONIN is very firm, and a rumour is current that the price may be advanced shortly. This has led to more inquiry this week. The makers' price for 2 cwt. in one delivery is 46s. 9d. per lb. net, and small lots 51s. 6d. net, while in second hands 47s. 6d. net is quoted.

SENEGA is firm and in more inquiry, spot holders asking 2s. 4d. per lb. net, but some are not keen sellers, believing that when the principal consuming demand comes along higher prices will be established. It is still difficult to hear of offers to arrive.

SENNA.—The *Clan Colquhoun* has brought 532 bales from Tuticorin.

SHELLAC.—The prices quoted for usual T.N. quality are a shade better than last week, small sales being made at from 64s. to 65s. for fair. Futures have been steady, the sales including October at 66s. and March at 69s. 6d. to 69s.

SODA SULPHITE.—The makers are now booking contracts for next year's delivery.

TAMARINDS.—Sales of Barbados have been made at 15s., and darkish Antigua at 11s. per cwt.

TANNIC ACID.—One of the leading German makes has been advanced by ½d. per lb. from 1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10¾d. per lb., the lower price being for large contract quantities.

TARTARIC ACID is steady at from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¾d. for foreign and 1s. 1¾d. for English.

TURPENTINE shows a decline of from 6d. to 7½d. since last week, closing at 38s. 9d. for American on spot and 39s. for September-December.

VALERIAN.—Belgian is now offered at 54s. per cwt. c.i.f.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—Sellers of waxy grey ask 170s. per cwt. on spot, but sales are few.

WAX, JAPAN, is steady, with sales for arrival at from 38s. 6d. to 38s. 9d. per cwt. c.i.f., and on spot from 41s. to 41s. 6d. is quoted.

WOOD OIL.—A small business has been done in Hankow at 36s. 6d. on the spot and at 36s. 3d. c.i.f. for September-October steamer shipment.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of August, and to the stocks on August 31. As the figures are collated several days before the close of the month, they are only approximate in some instances.

	August		Stocks		1911	
	Landed	Delivd.	1911	1910	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....es. etc.	251	180	1,568	1,229	1,562	1,337
".....gourds	—	—	1,092	1,572	1,181	1,594
Anise, star.....cs.	—	—	60	—	100	70
Arrowroot.....pkgs.	834	637	3,455	7,038	5,757	6,593
Balsams.....cks.	—	40	233	609	48	243
Calumba.....pkgs.	498	465	1,054	195	2,035	1,135
Camphor....."	764	757	2,483	1,348	7,356	5,861
Cardamoms....."	116	275	1,648	1,810	3,639	2,790
Cascara sagrada tons	5	20	350	81	65	22
Cinchona.....pkgs.	346	212	3 468	4,638	3,264	4,182
Cocculus indicus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochineal.....bgs.	24	71	193	473	248	360
Cubebs....."	—	—	76	155	365	559
Dragon's blood pkgs.	—	13	122	182	112	226
Galls....."	787	458	2,642	1,548	3,513	1,950
Gums—	—	—	19	4	15	—
Ammoniacum ..	77	83	416	477	663	625
Animi....."	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabic....."	861	1,033	3,721	4,843	4,911	9,336
Asafetida....."	15	37	1,253	276	1,566	1,044
Benzoin....."	3	82	348	860	1,117	1,269
Copal....."	3,799	3,844	25,707	19,700	34,758	29,962
Damar....."	237	774	5,184	5,549	6,647	7,041
Galbanum....."	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge....."	34	6	169	119	210	210
Guaiaacum....."	—	—	22	40	12	19
Kauri.....tons net	—	74	3 61	341	418	377
Kino.....pkgs.	—	—	34	35	—	7
Mastic....."	—	2	23	40	27	31
Myrrh, E.I....."	8	42	409	318	360	225
Olibanum....."	148	47	783	349	945	451
Sandarac....."	30	82	821	436	1,191	1,188
Tragacanth....."	2,818	1,382	5,532	4,348	14,466	12,137
Indiarubber.....tons	736	753	1,556	1,594	7,329	7,208
Ipecacuanha—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cartagena.....pkgs.	1	5	22	192	39	118
E.I....."	45	9	*54	29	165	146
Matto Grosso ..	—	13	24	53	43	67
Minas....."	10	10	15	60	74	81
Jalap.....bls.	—	20	162	12	460	339
Nux vomica.....pkgs.	5	—	163	1,648	365	1,389
Oils—	—	—	—	—	—	—
† Anise, star.....cs.	—	—	10	—	49	94
† Cassia....."	—	—	34	41	60	42
† Castor.....pkgs.	98	61	219	186	649	569
Cocunut.....tons	103	193	277	1,159	836	962
Olive.....pkgs.	278	257	1,610	1,473	2,452	2,687
Palm.....tons	—	—	27	—	75	48
Quinine.....lb.	3,437	9,907	209,655	220,833	53,535	74,271
Rhubarb.....cs.	12	41	336	374	222	383
Sarsaparilla.....bls.	2	55	314	486	528	666
Senna.....pkgs.	280	283	2,045	1,675	2,461	3,377
Shellac.....cs.	5,115	3,067	102,423	80,813	34,545	28,368
Turmeric.....tons	40	20	476	456	563	263
Wax—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bees'.....pkgs.	1,440	325	2 837	2 512	4,366	3,497
Vegetable.....cs.	—	50	645	580	1,030	840

* This was the stock on August 31; since then it has been reduced by 45 bales.

† Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay not included.

Manchester Chemical Market.

September 12.

Contrary to expectation, the firms engaged in the production of chemicals such as soda-ash, bleaching-powder, etc., have announced that there will be no change in contract prices over the ensuing twelve months ending September 1912. Sales of bleaching-powder for next year refer to the home trade in particular. Much, however, depends upon circumstances—labour, dearer fuel, etc., may necessitate an advance later on; but this remains to be seen. Meantime, sulphate of copper remains firm at full rates; makers do not see their way to any great commitments over next year owing to the uncertainty attending the position of raw material. Caustic potash is scarce; electrolytic liquid, 50° Bè, in loan drums, 11s. 6d. f.o.r. Goole, or 12s. ex quay Manchester; 75 to 80 per cent., solid, 19l. 10s. ex store Manchester—all net. Potash carbonate has been more sought after, and several important contracts have been placed for delivery over 1912. Refined, 90 to 92 per cent., is still quoted for shipment over 1912 at 15l. 10s. c.i.f. Hull, 15l. 17s. 6d. c.i.f. Liverpool, and 16l. c.i.f. Manchester, or equal, net cash. Glycerin continues weak and inactive; distilled (with the exception of B.P. quality) is easier, and 1,260 pale can be bought at 94s. to 94s. 6d., delivered Lancashire, less 2½ per cent.; crude is also easy, and sellers and buyers separated in the majority of cases by 4l. to 5l. per ton; the value of good 80 per cent. is nominally 60l. to 63l. per ton. Greases are dearer; brown bone, 27s. to 27s. 6d.; white bone, 28s. to 28s. 6d.; marrowfat, 29s. to 30s.; brown and white skin not offering—all at makers' works or landing port, less 2½ per cent. There is no particular alteration to advise in castor oil, quotations remaining steady at late rates. The demand is quiet, and only moderate trade passing. In Italian green olive-oil soap more interest is being displayed by users on the reduced level of prices. Contracts are being booked for 56 to 58 per cent., in bars, at 21s. c.i.f. U.K. ports, shipment to June 1912, net cash, with other grades proportionate. Stocks are reduced, and 25s. paid for 58 to 60 per cent., ex store Liverpool. The position of farina appears to get stronger day by day, and is being helped by the serious position of kindred crops. All farinaceous materials are firm, but the potato-fields have suffered to an exceptional extent. It is still impossible to find sellers of German for October to May shipment, consequently consumers are paying more attention to parcels in store. Dutch is strongly held, and several large lines have been sold back to the makers.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is considerable activity in the heavy-chemical market at the present time, and the general demand both on main and miscellaneous account for both home and export is good. A fair amount of attention is also being given to the question of supplies for 1912. Broadly speaking, it may be said that the basis of prices for next year will be the same as for this. Contract figures, which in many instances are delivered prices, depend largely on a number of outside circumstances, such as special local conditions, and as manufacturers are faced with higher costs for wages and general expenses, etc., it is most probable that in many instances slight advances will be asked on present delivered prices. Moreover, prospects point to some raw materials being dearer later on next year, and manufacturers have to take all these points into consideration.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, after being somewhat easier, is now steadier as follows: Beckton, prompt, 25-per-cent. ammonia guaranteed, 13l. 15s.; London terms, 13l. 7s. 6d. to 13l. 10s.; Leith, 14l. 7s. 6d.; Liverpool, 14l.; and Hull, 14l.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder in demand and steady; prompt at 4l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. for softwood casks, on rails; on contract, 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 7s. 6d. on rails. Caustic soda unchanged; 76 to 77 per cent., 10l. 7s. 6d.; 70 per cent., 9l. 12s. 6d.; and 60 per cent., 8l. 12s. 6d., and export 7s. 6d. per ton less. Ammonia alkali, 58 per cent., moving well on basis of 4l. to 4l. 5s. per ton, in bags, on rails. Soda crystals, 52s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per ton, free on rails, in bags. Bicarbonate of soda, 5l. to 5l. 15s. per ton, according to packages, etc. Salteake, 42s. 6d. Chlorates of potash and soda, 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda respectively, 4½d. to 4¾d. and 2½d. to 3d. Hyposulphite of soda, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton for ordinary crystals, in casks; 1-cwt. kegs, 5l. 15s. to 7l. 15s. per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda, 140° Tw., 4l. 5s. to 4l. 15s.; 100° Tw., 3l. 15s. to 4l. 5s.; and 75° Tw., 3l. 7s. 6d. to 3l. 17s. 6d. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and destination.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

ACETIC ETHER.—Since February, when the price was advanced by the syndicate by m.35 per 100 kilos., no further alteration was made until the Spirit Centrale raised their price for spirit, thus compelling the makers of acetic ether to advance their quotation by m.5 per 100 kilos.

BUCHU.—After an unsuccessful bear movement on the part of the U.S.A. the demand recently improved and prices advanced, m.9.75 per kilo. being paid for good green round leaves.

CALUMBA.—The supplies in Hamburg this season were considerable, and prices fell continuously. The last lots have been sold at from m.35 to m.38 per 100 kilos., prices which it is thought will bring loss to the importers.

CARNAUBA WAX.—The Hamburg market is quiet; business in all qualities very small. Fatty grey is quoted at m.336 and sandy grey at m.310 per 100 kilos. net. Yellow qualities are in good demand, flor. being quoted at m.540 and prime yellow at m.490, with current yellow at m.370 to m.380 per 100 kilos. Of grey qualities, the stocks should not exceed 150,000 to 170,000 kilos., being much less than at this time last year.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The demand on the Hamburg market has been better lately, and a few lots have changed hands, spot being quoted at m.88 per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID.—A few transactions took place on the Hamburg market, spot being quoted at m.2.85, while for delivery over the first half of 1912 m.2.80 per kilo is quoted.

POTASH CARBONATE.—The crude has hitherto been in a very depressed condition, owing to the competition between home and foreign products. The situation has now, however, changed, and a considerable rise is already noted.

SANTONIN.—The high prices obtained for some time past, ranging from m.105 to m.116 per kilo., have exercised no perceptible influence on the demand, which continues in the usual limits, and it would not be surprising if a further advance took place.

A New "Ecuelling" Machine.

A recent issue of the West India Committee Circular contains a description of the new machine for extracting the essential oils from citrus fruits, to which reference has already been made in the *C. & D.* Hitherto the extraction of oils from citrus fruits in the West Indies has been prepared by hand by means of an écuelle, a copper saucer with tiny spikes on it, which penetrate the skin of the fruit slightly and extract the oil, which runs out through a hole in the middle of the saucer. It is claimed by Messrs. W. Allport and T. Davenport (the inventors) that by the use of the new machine the oil obtained is fully equal to that obtained by the hand method, and a well-known German firm of essential-oil makers reported on two samples of lime oil obtained by it, one of free oil and one obtained by squeezing the mucilage as follows:

"The two samples show good normal quality, and are almost identical from a chemical point of view, the difference between the two oils being so small as to be, practically speaking, a negligible quantity." Regarding a sample of sweet-orange oil, they said: "Your sample was found to answer all the requirements of a good normal orange oil. Its characteristics are very similar to what is expected of good Sicilian oils."

Three models of the machines are at present obtainable. No. 1 is for limes or oranges, and is worked by hand or power, by gravity feed; it has a capacity up to twenty barrels per hour, the number of revolutions per minute being fifty to sixty. No. 2 is for limes only, and is worked by power, with a force-feed capacity up to sixty barrels per hour. It is claimed that under normally favourable conditions No. 1 machine will yield 2½ to 4 oz. of oil per barrel of limes, according to the quality and condition of the fruit, in the proportion of about 75 per cent. free oil and 25 per cent. subsequently extracted from mucilage. The same machine is capable of extracting 7 to 12 oz. of oil per barrel of oranges. In the case of estates fortunately situated with regard to labour, it is claimed the cost of production is decreased by use of the machine, while the extraction is higher and the convenience in handling greater. The machines also show greater economy of oil available for distillation than the hand method does, as the limes can pass direct from the machine to the mill, thus saving the loss due to evaporation of the oil when the fruits are écuelled in the field. The cost of the apparatus varies from 125l. to 185l.

Soya Oil and Beans.

Much more interest has been centred in recent weeks upon the market for soya-beans and the by-products, the values of which have risen substantially amid considerable activity. Strengthening factors have not been wanting, and the upward movement, helped by speculative buying, may yet go a good deal further. The position of raw material has been very tight during the last few months, prices for beans having moved up to well beyond 8l. per ton as the result of a strong demand on Continental account, while very high prices have ruled in the Far East, where trade requirements have been much heavier this season. This activity is largely the result of the abnormal demand for cake and the oil product, which have become scarce more particularly on this side.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest. Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Tincture-making in Bond.

SIR,—The first sentence of your editorial article of last week on the above subject epitomised the present position of the wholesale drug-trade as regards the manufacture and storage of tinctures in bond. I may repeat it—

"If the drug-trade is fortunate in getting through the Finance Bill a concession as regards the wholesaling of rectified spirits, there is another subject which might have the renewed attention of the wholesale druggists and others directly interested."

In an editorial article in the "Perfumery Record" of July 1910 I stated:

"The maintenance of the spirit-duty at its present high level naturally compels attention to this important question. At the last meeting of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, held on June 29 (1910), the discussion of the subject was postponed until the Budget decision, and pending the settlement of the difficulties regarding retail and wholesale spirit-licences for those who handle spirit for other than potable purposes. It is hoped that the Board of Customs and Excise may, by special administrative concession—if it be legally possible—or, failing that, the Treasury, by the necessary legislation, differentiate in licences between the classes of traders handling spirit for widely different purposes, and thus pave the way to a serious consideration of the hardships and risks under which manufacturers are now working."

It had been fervently hoped and, indeed, expected that long before now there would have been Government recognition of the difference between the handling of spirit for medicinal and potable purposes. Had the provisions for a special wholesale druggists' spirit-licence been formally legalised (it is no secret that they were practically accepted by the Treasury), the initial and all-important step would have been taken in the interests of the drug-trade. It is this alone which has held back the wholesale drug and chemical trade from putting into effect the resolution passed unanimously at the meeting of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on September 23, 1910. Might I be allowed space to refer to that meeting? There were present leaders of the drug and chemical trade, including representatives of Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., The British Drug-Houses Ltd., Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., Howards & Son, Ltd., Morson & Son, Ransom & Son, T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., T. Tyrer & Co., Ltd., Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., and in addition representatives of the perfumery and fruit-essence trades (Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., and Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.), the latter appointing members of their bodies to a Joint Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce (Chemical Section) and the Society of Chemical Industry, entrusted with the duty of safeguarding their interests in connection with the use of alcohol. The resolution passed was as follows:

"That this meeting is in favour of steps being taken to secure manufacture and storage of spirituous preparations in bond, and that the existing committee on the spirit question be instructed to pursue the matter, first by probably

drafting a memorandum for presentation to the Revenue Authorities."

Subsequent conference between representatives of those sections of the trades handling spirit other than for potable purposes rather tended to confirm the opinion that I had formulated at that meeting—that the position of the trade preparing *medicines* for which alcohol is needed differs in essential particulars from the others, and as I stated in the "Perfumery Record" of November 1910:

"Although the perfume manufacturers as represented through the Perfumery Sub-section of the London Chamber of Commerce have decided that further facilities for manufacture in bond are not needed, and the fruit-essence makers from the complicated and varied nature of their products are very doubtful if the gain would counterbalance the trouble, we have no hesitation in saying that the movement for manufacture in bond by the manufacturing chemist and wholesale druggist will be pushed forward assiduously."

Since that time I have, with my co-workers, and especially Mr. C. A. Hill, Mr. E. A. Webb, and Mr. Thomas Tyrer, been considering the working details of a scheme for manufacture and storage in bond for presentation to the authorities when the position is ripe, remembering well the extreme courtesy and consideration that were shown by the Government Department in the arrangement for shipment of tinctures under drawback. I know I may be excused from referring more specifically at this juncture to the details under consideration; suffice it to say that a scheme which will permit of the saving of interest on duty—a very important financial matter with spirit-duty at 14s. 9d. per proof-gallon—and minimise the risk incurred by change of spirit-duty must be of very great importance. I hold the opinion that unless the conditions imposed by the Treasury are arduous and extremely expensive (which with our progressive and actively commercial heads of Government Departments is not likely) there should be a big saving to wholesale druggists by this scheme if it be accomplished, and through them to retail pharmacy.

JOHN C. UMNEY.

Chairman of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Iodine-value of Fatty Oils.

SIR,—We were much interested in Mr. Parry's article in your issue of September 2 on the above subject, and fully agree with him that two hours is insufficient for the Hübl process, particularly in the case of fish oils. We note in your issue of September 9 that Mr. W. H. Simmons suggests the use of Wijs's solution in place of Hübl's; may we venture to put forward a claim for the use of Hanus's solution? It is very rapid in action, the solution keeps well, and has the advantage over Wijs's solution of being much more easily prepared. It seems to be particularly suitable for fish oils, and we have used it with success in our laboratory for cod oils, in which absorption is quite complete in an hour and a half. Although in England its use does not seem to be very general, in the United States Hanus's solution is extensively employed, and has been adopted by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

We are, yours faithfully,

M. S. SALAMON,
79 Mark Lane.
W. M. SEABER.

Backhousia Citriodora Oil.

SIR,—It will interest your readers to know that oil from the leaves of *Backhousia citriodora* is now being distilled in Brisbane by Mr. T. Ingham, the well-known distiller of Queensland eucalyptus oils. As I pointed out in a previous letter, this oil contains over 96 per cent. of citral, and it should prove a valuable source of this compound. The stills are erected in the neighbourhood of a tea-tree swamp, and the distiller proposes to distil the leaves of this tree also. Shipments of both *Backhousia* oil and tea-tree oil (oil of cajuput) may be expected before long on the London market.

I am, yours faithfully,

R. C. COWLEY

College of Pharmacy, Brisbane, August 3.

Are Examinations Needed?

SIR,—Mr. Spencer Turner's letter is a complete answer to "Nomen," and leaves nothing to be said on the subject;

* For a full report of the proceedings of this meeting see C. & D., October 1, 1910.—Editor C. & D.

they who regard the passing of an examination as the end of study get little or no good out of study. They are the very men who ought to be ploughed, and the fact that they are not more frequently ploughed is the worst condemnation of the examination system. It is difficult, however, to devise any other equally practicable system. The Scottish one, as described by you, seems to approach the ideal, but, as you say, it could not well be applied to pharmacy; and, after all, examinations test something more than knowledge—nerve, for instance, and memory and readiness; qualities which, though they are not of the first importance, have their value. They are perhaps too severe a test. One of the most competent young men I know has never been able to pass the Minor, and after failing seven or eight times has now left the trade. This is a pity, but perhaps our loss is his gain, and I do not regard the time spent by him in real study as lost, even now. What little study I have myself undertaken for the purpose of passing examinations or otherwise has been of very little direct use in my business, but it has made pharmacy ten times more interesting than it would otherwise have been, and has besides been a never-failing source of recreation and enjoyment. "Studies," says Bacon, "serve for pastimes, for ornaments, for abilities; their chief use for pastimes is in privateness and retiring; for ornaments in discourse; for ability in judgement. . . . They perfect nature, and are themselves perfected by experience." Mr. Turner's letter, with these words for a motto, ought to be framed and hung up in every school of pharmacy.

Yours truly,

PHILOBIELON. (153/34.)

South African Salaries.

SIR.—As a South African subscriber, may I be permitted to bring to the notice of chemists through your invaluable paper the small wages offered to qualified men? I have noticed of late the frequent advertising for qualified men to come to South Africa at a salary of 14*l.*, 15*l.*, and 16*l.* per month, for first, second, and third years. Now this may appear a good salary in England, but I can assure you it is an intolerably small amount for this country. Qualified men should not accept less than 22*l.* per month in the Cape Province, and about 25*l.* to 30*l.* per month in the Transvaal. At present there is a shortage of qualified men, which is due to no other reason than insufficient wages. I think I am safe in saying that some firms make it their business to import men at the first-mentioned salaries simply to reduce the standard of wages—in other words, to flood the market. The poor assistants have to put up with small money until their contracts are fulfilled. I might mention that steady, reliable, unqualified men get the above salaries. I warn all chemists to be careful in signing any agreement on those advertised terms.

Yours truly,

Cape Town, August 22. ASSISTANT. (154/56.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Vegetarian Junket Essence or Powder.

Vegetarian (153/57) wants a recipe for junket essence or powder, free from animal preparations, for use by vegetarians. Can any reader oblige?

The Minor Examination Declaration.

Why does the Pharmaceutical Society stipulate that Minor candidates should produce a certificate of three years' pupilage as apprentices or students or three years' practice in dispensing prescriptions, whereas the declaration-form only deals with the latter? Is this meant to throw light on the very casual or nominal dispensing practice obtained in many *bona-fide* pharmacies? I think you once expressed the opinion that it was doubtful whether the production of such a declaration could be enforced. Is this so?—*Alpha* (153/58).

[The present declaration is in accordance with pre-1903 Act practice. The 1863 Act and by-laws made thereunder do not permit the Society to require evidence that a candidate for the Minor examination has served an apprenticeship, or even had three years' experience in dispensing physicians' prescriptions. For that, among other reasons, the powers contained in Section 4 of the 1903 Act were obtained, and these enable the Society to make by-laws requiring candi-

dates to produce evidence of a sufficient preliminary practical training in the subjects of the examination. We presume the declaration-form is regarded as part of the regulations for the proper conduct of the examination which the Council are authorised to make, and the custom of many years has made it good. No one has ever had the courage to apply to the Courts for a mandamus to have the regulation set aside, which would be the course for any objector to take.—*EDITOR C. & D.*]

A Historic Pharmacy.

A C. & D. reader, who is spending a holiday in France, sends us a message on a postcard which has on it this



picture of the pharmacy at No. 17 Place Victor Hugo, Besançon, where the great writer was born February 26, 1802. Victor Hugo's father was then colonel of a battalion at Besançon and aide-de-camp to General Moreau.

Legal Queries.

Consult the Legal Advice Section of "The Chemists' and Druggists Diary," 1911, p. 435, before writing about your difficulty.

A. S. (149/31).—You give us no particulars about the circumstances. Your best plan is to lay all the facts before a local solicitor, it being a matter for personal advice. This column is reserved for subjects of general interest, the details of which can be published. We presume that is the last thing you would desire in your case.

Recipes (155/35).—An assistant who persists in copying his employer's recipes after being warned not to do so, should be asked to deliver up the copies to the employer. Failing his so doing, the usual course is to proceed by civil action to require such delivery and to restrain him from using the recipes in any way. The seriousness of this offence is not generally realised, perhaps, because criminal proceedings are seldom taken.

Aspirin (160/34).—An agreement between a registered chemist and an unregistered one is not necessarily illegal. It can be so only if the object of the agreement is to do an illegal act. An agreement to prevent one of the parties thereto from starting in business on his own account is not null and void unless there is a total absence of consideration to the person so restrained. The onus to prove such absence would lie upon the restrained person.

Sine Die (155/33).—We should be able to advise better if we saw your lease. If you therein covenant to pay all outgoings, assessments, and impositions on the property you will be bound to do the work as between the landlord and yourself. If the drain is really a sewer (several houses draining into it), such sewer is repairable by the Council, and not by the owners or occupiers of the houses draining into it. It may be, however, that when the sewer was laid the owners of the property signed what is known as a "combined drainage" agreement, which agreement makes the owner liable for repair of the sewer.

A. E. B. (153/14).—The Order in Council which made additional regulations that came into force on October 1 in regard to the sale of poisonous substances does not override

the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, Section 5. This section does not mention a "label" or "labels," but speaks of the substances as being *labelled*. For this reason we consider that the use of an additional label, "Not to be taken," with existing labels for the poisonous substances, which conform otherwise with the Act, will meet the statutory requirements. Chemists who have labels with such words as "Spirits of Salt—Poison" may continue to use these provided they add labels "Not to be taken" and "Poisonous."

Chemicus (154/32) — CONDUCTING A CHEMIST'S BUSINESS.—Section 3 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, is quite clear upon this point. It says:

Any person who, being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, *carries on* the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist shall, unless in every premises where the business is carried on the business is *bona fide conducted* by himself or some other duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, and unless the name and certificate of qualification of the person by whom the business is so conducted in any premises is conspicuously exhibited in the premises, be guilty of an offence under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

The section does not contemplate anything more than the *conducting* of a business by one person; it strikes at the *carrying on* of business except through qualified men, and requires that one qualified man shall be *bona fide conducting* each business. There is a clear distinction between *carrying on* and *conducting*. Thus John Jones and Samuel Smith, being registered chemists, may legally enter into partnership to carry on a chemist and druggist's business, but the section says nothing whatever to the effect that every person *carrying on* a business must *ipso facto* be *conducting* it also. It seems to be as much open to two partners with one shop to agree that one of them shall conduct it, as it would be to two partners with two shops to agree that each shall conduct one. It follows that the certificate of the partner who conducts the business in one shop need only be exhibited, and that the certificates of all the partners who carry on the business are not required by the section to be exhibited in the premises.

Aurant (152/11) wants to know if the following label will meet the new regulations under Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908:

Family Recipes Carefully Prepared.

NOT TO BE TAKEN.—POISONOUS.

VITRIOL.

THE BLANKVALE PHARMACY,
97 Blankvale Road, Ironville.

"Vitriol" is a name of a substance covered by Section 5, and meets the requirements. We cannot say that "The Blankvale Pharmacy" is "the name of the seller" within the meaning of Section 5, but the ruling in the Pharmaceutical Society v. Edwards would no doubt apply (see *C. & D.*, 1910, I., 622). In that case a trade-name (Godfrey) was in use, which was not the name of the registered seller. The Divisional Court of King's Bench held that this was not an offence under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, with which, it is believed, Section 5 above mentioned is construed. Lord Alverstone, in giving judgment, said: "The name of the seller would be the name under which that seller is trading and known to the public." Again, "I am wholly unable to say that where the trade-name of a man is put up that is not the name and address of the seller." Mr. Justice Bray, in assenting, said: "It seemed to him the trade-name and address was at least as good as any other." We feel, however, that it would be stretching the sense of their Lordships' remarks to cover such a description as "The Blankvale Pharmacy," which is really the name of the shop in which the poisonous substance is sold—*i.e.*, part of the address, and not, strictly speaking, the name of the seller, which the section states is a "person," not a shop. We recognise that in some cases trading names are descriptions of shops, and not of persons—*e.g.*, "The Blank Drug-store" and "Smith's Oil-store." Lord Alverstone said: "If the seller is trading under a business name, and his name is Godfrey, that is his selling name." It might be argued that this covers such names as "The Blank Drug-store," but his Lordship and Mr. Justice Bray were most careful to mention the surname "Godfrey" every time (*i.e.*, the name of a person), and we have no right to say that the name of a place was also in their minds.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information given in this section during the past twelve months. When references are given to past issues, these should be consulted. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles.

A. W. B. S. (146/71) — TOOTH-PASTES.—Many formulas are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," to which please refer.

Paint (148/34).—(1) Your SKIN-PAINT appears to be an ethereal solution of celloidin with some camphor. Try the following formula:

Celloidin.	...	...	...	...	3j.
Etheris	...	...	...	...	5vj.
Spt. vini rect.	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Camphor.	...	...	...	...	3ij.

Dissolve, allow to settle, and decant. If this solution be too thick, reduce the quantity of celloidin. (2) UNBROKEN CHILLAINS.—One of the best external remedies is capsicum-ointment, which may be made as follows:

Pulv. capsici	...	...	...	...	5viij.
Ol. olivæ	...	...	...	...	3xxxij.
Cetacei	...	...	...	...	3vj.

Macerate the capsicum in the oil for three days, strain, press, filter, and melt the spermaceti in the oil by a gentle heat. Stir constantly until cold. For internal use give fresh calcium lactate gr. x. to gr. xx. thrice daily.

J. A. W. (143/32).—HAIR-PREPARATIONS.—A. is a spirituous preparation containing quite 50 per cent. of spirit and a fixed oil. Try this formula:

Castor oil	...	...	...	...	5ss.
Rectified spirit	...	...	...	...	3iij.
Bay-rum essence	...	...	...	...	5j.

For B. try macilage of tragacanth and glycerin equal parts. Perfume with aq. rose trip.

C. L. S. (143/13).—TOOTH-POWDER.—Try the following:

Carbolic acid	...	...	...	...	gr. x.
Precipitated chalk, starch, and sugar of milk, of each	...	...	...	...	5ss.
Carbime	...	...	...	...	a sufficiency

R. M. L. (147/48).—THE RHEUMATISM IN FACE should be amenable to treatment with sodium salicylate 10 gr. thrice daily, with, if need be, 8 gr. of antipyrin when there is a paroxysm of pain.

A. H. (149/19).—(1) FUSEL OIL has "a penetrating characteristic odour," "a penetrating and oppressive odour," and "a disagreeable odour," according to the books. It is not like jargonelle pears (that is the odour of amyl acetate), but recalls rotting apples, and a whiff or two have a choking effect on the throat. (2) Perhaps the DRY SHAMPOO which you have in mind is the powder consisting of alkalies and starch, which is dusted into the hair, then brushed out. (3) We presume that the "TOILET SPIRIT OF WINE" that you refer to is industrial methylated spirit, for the use of which permission must be obtained from the Board of Customs and Excise for each preparation.

A. P. W. (152/67).—GELATIN BOTTLE-CAPPING.—You will find the directions given fully in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 519. If you desire to add formalin to toughen the capping use only one drop to the ounce, adding it at the time of capping, and not to the whole mass.

B. R. (152/45).—The use of peroxides in the manufacture of OXYGENATED TOOTH-POWDERS is covered by letters patent. The addition to any tooth-powder of calcium or sodium perborate to the extent of not more than 5 per cent. has been recommended.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," September 15, 1861.

A Secession.

We regret to hear that Mr. Braithwaite, who must be well known to many of our readers, has seceded (to use a phrase now much in use) from the School at Bloomsbury-square. His long experience in the difficult art of preparing students for their examinations will not, however, be lost, as we perceive by our advertising columns, that he intends continuing to give private instruction. [This refers to the late Mr. Braithwaite, father of Mr. Oldham Braithwaite.]

